THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

ENGELHARD & PRICE, Proprietors,

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Wilmington Journal.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and ever insertion, $1.

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Wilmington District—4th Round.

Brunswick Zion	Aug.	24 and 25
Whiteville, Shiloh	"	28
" Rehobeth	"	29 and 30
" Swindles	"	31 and Sept. 1
Cokesbury	Sept.	7 and 8
Topsail, Rocky Point	"	14 and 15
Wilmington, Fifth Street	"	21 and 22
Elizabeth, Wayman	"	28 and 29
Bladen, Windsor	Oct.	5 and 6
Onslow, Queens Creek	"	12 and 13
Duplin, Charity	"	19 and 20
Smithville	"	25 and 26
Wilmington, Front Street	Nov.	2 and 3
Clinton	"	9 and 10

L. S. BURKHEARD, P. E.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 42 Cedar st., New York.

april 19 10-1y

50,000 PEACH TREES!

APPLES, PEARS AND CHERRIES,

BEST MARKET VARIETIES.

☞ Send for a Catalogue.

WM. PARRY, Cinnaminson, N. J.

sept 13 31-4t

STRAYED!

TWO BLUE speckled, bob-tail HOUND PUPPIES, 10 months old, one DOG and one SLUT, ran off after a deer on the 7th inst., and when last heard from were near Old South Washington.

I will pay a liberal reward to any person that will give me any information so that I can get them.

WILEY TEACHEY,
Duplin County, N. C.

sept. 27 33-2tw*

VALUABLE COTTON AND PROVISION FARM FOR SALE,

SITUATED 17 miles from Lumberton, 9 from Harllesville, and 8 from the W., C. & R. Railroad, containing 600 acres, 300 of which is cleared and divided into two separate farms of 300 acres each, and is in a high state of cultivation; 105 acres are now under cotton, and 120 under corn. I will sell the land for the (market) value of the growing crop now on it, or less, although the crop is a very inferior one.—The BUILDINGS are all new and in fine order.—The situation is beautiful and perfectly healthy, and the best stand for a store in Robeson. A store house is now in progress of building—fine range—near two Churches and two Academies, in excellent society. Stock of Horses and Mules, 80 head of Hogs, 30 head of cattle, and all the crop if desired.

Refers to Col. R. Moore, Hon. R. S. French, and J. G. Hall, Esq., of Wilmington; Col. Thos. Curtis, A. A. McKethan, P. P. Johnson, of Fayetteville; Col. T. J. Morrisey, Col. Berry Godwin, Capt. W. A. Norment, Lumberton. Come quick or you loose it.

Z. FULMORE,
Alfordsville, Robeson Co., N. C.

sept. 21 307—d1aw2w-w2t*

Bound Volumes of the Wilmington Journal for Sale.

SEVERAL VOLUMES OF THE "WILMINGTON JOURNAL," Weekly, running from 2nd January, 1862, to 12th January, 1865, are offered for sale. These volumes are as complete as they can be made, and are valuable, as they contain much information that cannot be procured otherwise.—They have been preserved and bound at heavy expense, and will be sold low.

Price per set $30.

Apply to

A. L. PRICE, or
P. HEINSBERGER.

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK

NEATLY EXECUTED at the JOURNAL OFFICE

Isaac Reynolds and William Quillins, both without legs, and accomplishing locomotion with their arms, had a one mile race in Cincinnati on Saturday afternoon for a purse of $1,000. Reynolds weighs 105 and Quillins 120 pounds. The race was won by Reynolds in eleven minutes and fifteen seconds. A moderately large crowd witnessed the singular contest.

An affray took place at one of the hotels in Washington between Senator Patterson, of Tennessee, and Gen. Kyle, of the same State. Patterson slapped Kyle's face, whereupon Kyle knocked him down. Patterson then attempted to shoot Kyle, when friends interfered, a reconciliation took place, the combatants shook hands and then took a drink.

The cargo of the steamer George Cromwell, recently wrecked on the coast of Florida, has been appraised at $40,000 and the vessel at $50,000. The damaged flour sold for $1,800. In the absence of the United States District Judge the amount of salvage cannot be deducted. The vessel and cargo will probably be bonded to save delay.

The spirit of Wilkes Booth has informed a Brooklyn spiritualist that he is having a good time in the other world with St. Paul, and St. Peter the former of whom he knows very well. He complains that Michael keeps him pretty close in heaven—or wherever he is.

An exchange says "Horace Greeley went down to Richmond and bet Judge Underwood five thousand dollars to nothing that Jefferson Davis wouldn't run away."

Jonathan presents himself and his intended to the minister for the purpose of being married. Being questioned if they have been published, "Oh, I guess so for I told it to Uncle Ben, and he told his wife more'an a week ago."

A retired sea captain, who had made the tour of continential Europe and the Holy Land, was asked how he was impressed by his visit to Jerusalem. "Jerusalem," said he, "is the meanest place I ever visited! There is not a drop of liquor in the whole town fit to drink."

A little girl in the West Bend, Wisconsin, strayed away from home and it was eleven days before she was found, and she was then knawing her own hands to sustain life.

A citizen of Derby, Conn., laid out with flowers, &c., in his parlor, the "corpse" of a deceased poodle dog.

At Nashville, a few days since, a house was struck by lightning and demolished; a woman in it was killed.

A boiling salt water lake has been discovered in Montana. Meat thrown in is boiled in 40 minutes.

A cavern and a fathomless subterranean lake have been found in Wyandot county, Ohio.

A man was burned to death in New York on Thursday, by the explosion of a carboy of sulphuric acid.

From the New York Citizen.

"BLACK LOYALTY."

LET THE TRUTH OF HISTORY BE PRESERVED!

Nigh a million of lives we have spent
And three billions of dollars or more,
That each fetter in twain should be rent
And the slave-horn be heard never more;
Full six years we have given to the BLACK,
And the thing was undoubtedly right—
Now suppose, just to alter the tack,
We devote half an hour to the WHITE?

When the South in its hour of mad pride
At Fort Sumter let drive the first shot,
Neck and heels our poor Sambo was tied,
And the North held one end of the knot,
But our hold we let go at the sound,
For both hands we required in the fight—
And the War for the BLACK was then found
Quite a tough job of work for the WHITE.

Well, we fought—aye, for four years we fought,
Pouring out lavish treasure and life,—
Did the BLACK then arise as he ought,
Cleaving Northward with torch and with knife?
All his masters were far from his track,
Under Johnston and Lee in the fight;
There was nothing to hold the BLACK back
From assisting his champion, the WHITE.

Did he aid us when bleeding we stood
To chase from him slavery's dreams,
Or to Lee sent he clothing, and food,
Harness, powder, equipments, and teams?
We all know that in one single State
A revolt would have ended the fight—
So no more of their "loyalty" prate,
For the BLACK rebs were worse than the WHITE.

The WHITE rebels came with a cheer,
Their bayonets aslant and aglow,
While the BLACK rebels slunk in the rear,
Assisting (and freely,) our foe;
Phillips, Sumner, and men of that school,
May click-clatter from morning till night—
But if Black or White Rebels must rule,
Then, by Heaven! count me in for the WHITE!

It would sicken a dog, this vile cant
That we hear of "Black Loyalty" now—
And I notice the twaddlers who rant
On the subject, were far from the row;
But since cold has been Lee's latest gun,
And since Johnston stacked arms after fight,
We are told "by BLACK valor we won"—
'Tis all humbug to laurell the WHITE!

To the BLACK rebel glory and power,
To the WHITE rebel chains and disgrace!
Oh, madness, and worse, rules the hour,
We are false to faith, wisdom, and race!
To my heart with you Longstreet and Hill,
Johnston, Lee—every man in the fight,—
You were rebels, and bad ones, but still,
You share my misfortune—you're WHITE!

MILES O'REILLY,
Late Private 47th Reg't N. Y. Vol. Infantry.

From the New York Citizen.

ABOUT BEN. BUTLER.

BY JOHN PAUL.

Aboo,* Ben. Butler (may his tribe be less!)
Awoke one night from a deep bottledness,
And saw, by the rich radiance of the moon,
Which shone and shimmered like a silver spoon,
A stranger writing on a golden slate
(Exceeding store had Ben. of spoons and plate);
And to the stranger in his tent he said:
"Your little game?" The stranger turned his head,
And, with a look made all of innocence,
Replied: "I write the names of Presidents."
"And is mine one?" "Not if this court doth know
Itself," replied the stranger. Ben. said "Oh!"
And "Ah!" but spoke again: "Just name your price
To write me up as one that may be Vice."

The stranger up and vanished. The next night
He came again, and showed a wondrous sight
Of names that haply yet may fill the chair—
But lo! the name of Butler was not there!

*Aboo is the Persian short for Bugaboo.

From the Metropolitan Record.

THE FLAG OF THE BRAVE.

BY JOHN L. LEE.

ANSWER TO CONQUERED BANNER.

We have furled it: long it floated,
Neath it freemen wildly shouted,
But, alas! that shout grew faint.
Yes, its folds are lowly hanging
Where the sabres have been clanging,
Where the field with gore is running,
Where our braves ne'er thought of shunning,
Never murmuring one complaint.

We will take it, for we love it—
Love the sunny skies above it,
And with tender hands we'll move it
To its resting place.
Hard, yes, hard, to furl our banner—
Must we furl it in this manner?
Can we see the dastard ranter
Try our ensign to disgrace?

Furl our banner! Oh! to bear it—
Sadly will our mothers hear it;
But the tyrant's hand will tear it
If we let it there remain.
Still the heart that vowed to save it,
Cold the heart that once did lave it,
And the valiant ones who gave it
Slumber on the gory plain.

We will furl it and bequeath it
To our offspring, who beneath it
Will maintain or furl as we;
So that generations coming
Oft shall hear the angry humming,
And the distant rapid drumming,
Bidding them to strike—be free!

We will furl it softly, slowly,
Well we know that it is holy,
Drooping o'er dear Freedom's grave!
But when from each hill and valley
Freemen shriek and patriots rally,
When to it young freemen sally,
May it then forever wave!

Jasper, Tenn., Aug. 10, 1867.

STATE NEWS.

GOLD DIGGINGS.—In the Alexandrianna settlement of this county, a valuable vein of quartz ore has lately been discovered upon the farm of our friend Alex. Holliday. We are informed that the gold bearing ore of this vein is about 1½ feet, wide, and its yield, tested very imperfectly by the pan, is quite handsome.

We understand that Dr. Hays, whose farm adjoins Mr. Holliday's, fired by golden visions, has left the cotton patch and gone to digging with flattering prospects of a similar discovery. We trust these gentlemen may realize their most sanguine expectations from this new source of wealth.

While we are upon this subject of gold mines, we would earnestly invite the attention of the capitalists of our city, to what we believe would prove a far more profitable investment than dry Goods or groceries and one, too, that would be of vast benefit in developing the rich mineral resources of our section. We refer to the organization of companies to work our mines. That some of our gold mines have paid handsomely, is a well established fact. We know, too, that men of science and of long practical experience in the gold regions, have expressed the opinion that this section as a gold region, is not a whit inferior to California. It is an incredulity, arising from an ignorance of scientific principles, which shuts the eyes of our people to truths which the northmen, from superior knowledge and experience see and take advantage of. So the King of Siam disbelieved those who told him that water could be transformed into hard and sold ice in their country. He had never seen it, and could not believe.

The scales will fall from our eyes, after all these prosperities have passed out of the hands of our people for a mere song and northmen are accumulating gigantic fortunes from them.—Charlotte *News*.

EDGECOMBE.—A recent trip through portions of Edgecombe county revealed to us the pleasant fact that the farmers in that county will make fair crops, some of them very good, though nothing like as good as they would have been had it not been for the heavy rains of the Summer. In some instances the rains proved quite serious, but with an abundance of living around them, and the early approach of the cotton season, and its advent into market, it gives them the promise of an easier time in money affairs. Altogether, we saw no reason for discouragement, but on the contrary, cause for a good feeling on the part of the worthy people of that section.

Weldon *News*.

DEAD.—The excellent and estimable wife of Montreville Patton, Esq., of Asheville, died in that town on Tuesday night last, after an illness of some weeks. The News and Farmer says of her:

"Mrs. Patton was greatly beloved by all classes and conditions of this community. The sick and afflicted ever found in her an untiring friend and comforter, and her death has cast a gloom over our whole community. All feel a deep sympathy for the bereaved husband and children."

SHERIFFS SETTLING.—The Sheriffs of Alamance and Catawba have settled this week with the Public Treasurer. The prospect of the crop is somewhat encouraging in their section. Ultra Radicalism will hardly make a showing in these Conservative counties.—Raleigh *Sentinel*.

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.—If we are to judge from the length of the trains which arrive here, the N. C. R. R. Co. is likely to be much the richer from the present freight arrangements. On Thursday last there arrived here the longest freight train that has come over the road since the war.

Golds. Cor. New Berne *Jour. of Com.*

DESERTING THE CRAFT.—We learn, from a respectable gentleman living in the Southern part of the county, that all of the white men in that section, who have been deluded into the Leagues, or who have been disposed to affiliate with the "Republican" party, are leaving it in disgust and denouncing openly its programme, as developed by the late Convention. "To this complexion it will come, at last."

Raleigh *Sentinel*.

THE ARMY WORM.—We were shown yesterday evening the army worm, which, we learn, has just made its appearance in this vicinity, in immense numbers, and will, we fear do much damage.—Weldon *News*.

AGRICULTURAL.—Prof. Kimberly has been requested to deliver an address before the Buncombe Agricultural Society, at its approaching Annual Fair.

FUNERAL.—The funeral of William Holt Parsons, late of Petersburg, took place yesterday under the auspices of the Ladies' Memorial Association and Friends of Temperance. After fitting services at the Episcopal church, Rev. Dr. Mason officiating, the remains were deposited in the Confederate Cemetery side by side with many other gallant soldiers. The deceased was a member of the 12th Virginia regiment, Mahone's old brigade, and in arduous and ardent service in the field, contracted the disease of which he died. Peace to his ashes.

It is worthy of mention that the carriages of Col. Bomford, commandant of this department, and Lt. Eagan, quartermaster of the post, were sent for use at the funeral and occupied a place in the procession, a fact equally creditable to the living as the dead.—Raleigh *Progress*.

FIRE AT JOYNER'S.—We should have noticed in our last, the firing of the turpentine distillery of Messrs. D. L. Hardy & Company, at Joyner's, on Wednesday.—On Sunday morning, the 15th, a *pretended* attempt to fire the Union League, and colored school building, at Joyner's, was discovered and frustrated by the Leaguers.—Those who know the character of the leaders of the Union League at Joyner's depot, have very little doubt as to the origin and purpose of this attempted conflagration.—Those who discovered the fire no doubt played it there for the purpose of making political capital by thus playing upon the prejudices of the negroes. It is also believed that the burning of the distillery was the work of the Leaguers, for instantaneous with the breaking out of the fire, Maj. Tatten was discovered on the top of the Union League building with buckets of water, and in the most exultant manner, calling the attention of his school to the magnificence of the scene—exclaiming, "that is beautiful, magnificent, glorious; much more so than this building would have been. That's right; let it burn. D—n it, that's the way every rebel shall have his day." The wife of one of the Leaguers was heard to say a day or two previous that some persons about Joyner's might look out; that the attempt to burn the League building would be most successful.

This is a deplorable state of affairs, and is due to the pernicious teachings of Tatten, who, by the way, was an honored delegate of the late Radical State Convention. Of such base stuff are the Leaguers made.

Wilson *Carolinian*.

A VERY RICH MINE.—Mr. Samuel R. Harrison has opened an exceedingly rich gold mine some six miles south of this place. We saw him test a piece of ore, (which is a sort of ratten slate,) weighing about half a pound. This was broken and crumbled with the fingers into a small pan, and washed without any further reduction, yielded 8 or 10 grains of gold. We learn that this test was very inferior to some others made of ores taken at 27 feet in depth of the mine.—Salisbury *Banner*.

DEATH OF A VENERABLE MAN.—John H. Hall, a venerable citizen of Fayetteville, died in that place on Friday last. Mr. Hall was, in many respects, a remakable man. We believe that he was upwards of eighty years of age, and, up to his last illness, managed all his business affairs with the pecularity and promptness which always distinguished him. He was the principal owner of Beaver Creek Factory, which he conducted with success. For many years a leading member of the Methodist Church in Fayetteville, he has set the example of a correct and upright life. A Northern man by birth, and opposed to the late war in its inception, he nevertheless sympathized warmly, after it was inaugurated, with the people and sentiment of his adopted State. He leaves a large family.

One of his sons, who has been confined in Fort Macon for some time, on the charge of complicity in the alleged conspiracy to kill Archy Bebee, and who was allowed to visit Fayetteville, under guard, to be with his father in his dying hours, only reached there the day after his death.

SHERIFFS.—Thus far only twenty Sheriffs have settled with the Public Treasurer, viz: the Sheriffs of Cabarrus, Wayne, Burke, Mitchell, Pitt, Mecklenburg, Chowan, Perquimmans, Iredell, Forsyth, Davidson, Alamance, Catawba, Richmond, New Hanover, Craven, Anson, Cumberland, Guilford and Nash. There are but five days left, in which settlements can be made, without subjecting Sheriffs to heavy penalties for delinquency. Probably, however, within that time, the most of them will come in.—Raleigh *Sentinel*.

THE CROPS.—We learn from the Sheriff of Richmond, that the worm has made its appearance in that county, but that the cotton crop, nevertheless, will be a good one.

In Anson, also, the worm has appeared. Independently of this, the crop is an indifferent one.

In Nash, crops are improving, and there has been no visitation of the worm.

Raleigh *Sentinel*.

SEASON!—We have never seen a more delightful season for cotton and cotton picking than we have experienced the last ten days.

The bracing air, especially of the last few mornings, drives off the languid feelings which a Summer's sun brings on, and inspires all with energy for the task before them.—Charlotte *News*.

NEW COTTON.—Our friend, K. J. Braddy, Esq., again leads the farmers of Cumberland. In the beginning of the season we noticed the first boll of new cotton grown on his plantation, and we now take pleasure in mentioning that on Friday last he put into this market the first bale of new cotton which has been brought to Fayetteville this year. It was of good staple, and well ginned and put up. The purchasers were Messrs. Jno. D. Williams & Co., of this place.

Mr. Braddy throws energy, enterprise and skill into the cultivation of the soil.—He uses manures liberally, the mechanical improvements judiciously, and hence he now has one of the most profitable and complete farms in this section.

Fayetteville *News*.

OUR SCHOOLS.—The Second Term of the Third Session of the School of Mrs. Anthony & Pender commenced on Monday, the 23d inst., under the most flattering auspices.

The accomplished ladies who have charge of this popular institution are in every way calculated to perform the important duties resting upon them and the success attending their efforts in the past, shows the high appreciation in which they are held by our entire community.

While retaining all their old pupils, we understand many new ones have been entered, and everything points to a continuation of that confidence, so eminently their due.

The surest indication of the true prosperity of a place is evinced by the attention and support displayed in maintaining good schools and we are glad to see that Tarboro' is awakening to the importance of his subject.—Tarboro' *Southerner*.

HON. THOS. SETTLE—HE QUITS THE RADICAL CAMP.—A report reached the city last night that in a recent speech, in Chatham county, this gentleman denounced Gov. Holden, repudiated the platform of the late republican convention in this city and announced himself as the opponent of confiscation, against negro office holding and negro equality.

We have no present means of knowing the facts in the case, and therefore only remark that such a course would comport with what Settle was while a Confederate officer, though we hardly venture to give the story full credence.—Ral. *Progress*.

THE VITAL PRINCIPLE OF NATIONS.

A Junior Oration Delivered by A. H. Cox, of LaGrange, Ga., in the University of Georgia, August 6th, 1867.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Surrounded by so many melancholy proofs of a nation's fall, it is natural we should think of the opposite, "the Vital Principle of Nations." For contrast is a law of thought never more active than in circumstances like the present.

Is there, then, no internal principle of national stability? Has God indeed instilled into man's breast social and patriotic desires, caused him to form governments only that they might antagonize each other or destroy themselves? Could He mean in His grandest creation that nations should rise, flourish and fall with fixed alternation? There must be some underlying principle by which nations may live; some principle, it may be, whose first rays now illume the world, but increasing with each age, shall grow to the perfect sun that heralds the perfect day to man individually and nationally.

A physician studies a disease to find the remedy. Let us likewise look at those causes which have wrought the death of nations, and deduce therefrom the principle of vigorous national life.

Why did Rome fall? She rose to colossal power. There the genius of art made her abode, and was feasted as a "Goddess" guest. Liberty perched upon her standards and flaunted defiance to the "Barbarian" world. Conquest filled her coffers to overflowing. But Rome, beautified with the finest works of art, glutted with the wealth of unlimited conquest, deserted the principles of her founders; made justice an "idle jest;" made law an instrument in the hands of one class to oppress the other, and was crushed under the enormous weight of her own corruption. Nor did she fall without timely warnings. Long had the mighty colossus tottered on its base. Around the principles it represented an illustrious Cato had thrown the guard of his stern virtue, and a grander Cicero the power of his matchless eloquence. But neither the arm of Cato nor the power of Cicero could steady the reclining pyramid; for cliques of classes, dissensions between races, showing themselves in partial and sectional laws, too fatally accomplished its overthrow; and the crash of its fall heralded the world to barbarism.

In vain did Athenean Demosthenes warn his countrymen against this demon; in vain did he assure them that sectional feuds were degradation and destruction to all; in vain did he expose the devilish machinations of Phillip's emissaries, and with prophetic eloquence depict the future of his State, so full of sorrow, slavery and shame. His warnings were unheeded, his assurances disregarded, his censures discredited, until at last his predictions were verified. Phillip's emissaries did stir up prejudices; sectional feuds did rankle in the very vitals of the State; prejudiced laws did enter their code, and in spite of the glory of Athenean, Marathon and Plattea; in spite of all the thrilling associations that must have inspired a Greek to battle a barbarian on his soil, the light of Athenean power and glory went out; black night, the night of slavery, settled o'er her like a pall; and in that midnight barbarians whom she had so often scorned and defeated, desecrated the shrines of her high gods, and with ruthless hands made ruin of her sacred altars.

Poland, the land of Kosciusko, the poet's dream of the land of the brave; why, as valliant and grand as she once was—why did she fall? A voice comes from the grave of her heroes; a voice from her empty council chamber; in ghostly whispers it tells the world that dissension, showed through sectional law, is a foe to freedom, and the main cause of national ruin. England slew a Charles; a Cromwell grasped the sceptre denied a royal hand. Both rulers were untrue to themselves and country. Each represented a party; neither represented the nation. Under Charles blood flowed like water, and the resources of the State were taxed to their utmost. Ruin was impending. Under Cromwell was found in essence the same state of things. True, abroad England was feared as never before; true, at home no opposition could be expressed. But there was a sword power; and whenever you engraft a sword power on a nation panting for a people's government, you are sure to make it a two-edged sword, cutting both ruled and ruler. Ruin was impending. A mere accident was her deliverer; Cromwell died. I tell you had he lived, or his son had half his ambition and ability, England, torn by intestine convulsions, had gone down in the same grave with Greece and Rome and Poland. As it was, all parties united to welcome the exiled king to his rightful power, while around that power were thrown those checks which made law just alike to commoner and cavalier. The result is, we point to her as the embodiment of stability in government.

Why look further? If the rise and fall of nations exhibits one fact; if from all the facts thus accumulated for ages we can deduce one principlo, that deduction is that sectional feeling and feud culminating in laws to aid one party and oppress the opposite is death; that the vital principle of nations is law—law prompt to execute its penalties on all—law able to defend the innocent of all classes—law in its broad sense enacted not to the interest of one party or section, but for the welfare of the nation as a united whole—law in all its wisdom, in all its justice, with all its moderation.

Greece suggests—Rome sustains—Poland convinces—England persuades—does it remain for America to demonstrate that sectional animosity and laws emanating therefrom determine national ruin? Whence these convulsions? I'll not assert them products of sectional jealousy! An Emmett's ghost might interfere! I'll not call them offsprings of sectional injustice!—Justice these days assumes strange fantastic shapes. But you all know that by some means sectional laws did enter this nation's code, and I do hold America the clinching proof of the truth I would establish. But there is a vital principle! A system of goverment founded on principles utterly subversive of order, security and property, cannot, by any possibility, maintain itself for any length of time. It must either overthrow national freedom and pave the way to the government of the sword, or be itself subverted by the aroused indignation of all the better classes of mankind. If this injustice is the offspring of a false principle, it can never stand the test of the world's advancing reason and increasing moral power concentrated on it in one burning, blazing focus.

That which was founded on mere prejudice, mere folly, might, in the dark ages, fetter a true principle; but that "focus" now glares upon such actions to expose their villany or deride their folly. Now then, the opposite, if a nation undazzled by the false glare of the revultionary meteor adheres strictly to the principles of order and justice, that nation creates an insuperable moral power to resist decay and encroachment in its every phase.—What is national power? Does it consist in extent of territory and number of inhabitants? No! It consists in the material only so far as it is made the instrument of the immaterial. It consists in the intelligent power within the people to make a destiny a glorious destiny, and to wield that destiny to their welfare and the welfare of the world.

It has been demonstrated over and over, that if mere physical man overcomes mental man he but finds himself the victor vanquished. Just as individuals take power, not by physical, but by moral force, so nations conquer not by brute muscle, but by the divine power of man in his divinity.—And this power is fast increasing. Once the naked sword and brawney arm were all sufficient. Mere muscle won the day.—Heroism was measured by feet and inches. But now, after the clash of physical arms has died away, new battalions are ranged on the ethereal plains of mind. War in its last analysis is reduced to reason. Mankind feels and demonstrates it. Why this rush for education just after our defeat? Why? but that you intuitively reasoned the lack of power in your arm was but the want of ability in your brain?

National power is this eternal unconquerable power within. And who, then, would say the true patriot is ever powerless, the true nation ever conquered? 'Tis a demon, a devil, that would snatch your grandest power away, and then, aye then, truly say, you are powerless. But no! No man ever yet was in that position when possessing the faculties given by the God above us, he could truthfully and manfully say, "I cannot help it." No nation ever can be at that ebb of fortune when with truth she can say, "I am utterly powerless!" Let the man but collect his faculties, let him but show a brave heart, determined will and quickened intellect, and he will rise a proud *Mont Blanc* above his adversaries! But let the patriots of a nation exert their several energies in their several spheres, all held in their orbits by desire for right and regard for law, and sooner shall this globe fly from its orbicular course by the impotent efforts of its pigmy inhabitants, than they be turned from their purpose of justice and true freedom to man.

Said one of Cromwell's men, "The best courages are but beams of the Almighty." Patriots of all lands, here are your arms—beams of the Almighty! If they fail "the pillared firmament is nothingness, and earth's base is built on stubble." Patriots of our land, here where a hostile bayonet gleams—even here, in our conquered "sunny South"—let us, oh! let us, form one grand moral phalanx, marching on—not by the stirring strains of victory or death—but by that nobler sentiment, that higher inspiration, that Godlier design—"*Victoria sine clade.*" Heaven grant that where we now see among our statesmen a few—a very few—defenders of constitutional right, asserters of national truth, guardians of national life, "lone stars" in national glory—we may soon see, instead, all our statesmen, all our commons, arm linked in arm, heart linked in heart—all joined to hurl the demon of sectional feud and law to the nether hell from which it sprung, and here raise on high once more the standard of national law and liberty, which is life, before which the minions of treason shall quail and fall. To us, as scholars, the world is now looking for those efforts which struggling humanity here demands. On us, as patriots, those who fought and died for the freedom and truth are looking down with wistful eyes. Why stand we here idle? On! The mangled arm of your Jackson, the bleeding form of your Johnson, the bones of your heroes bleaching on every hillside from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, are mute petitioners! On! Right and reason are your arms—"beams of the Almighty." On to the glorious work!—Fling out in bold defiance the conquered banner of your principles! Collect and revivify the ashes of your dead sentiments, if not your departed heroes! Justice is pale, truth is all blushes, for shame!

Liberty stands all bathed in tears. On to your sublime destiny! No festal flowers may greet your feet—no cannon's salute reverberate to your honor. But the sweetest of flowers of memory will twine in bright clusters over the brows of your sons, and you will receive the true rewards of the principle in the principle itself. And thus shall we, though unarmed, conquer, as never nation conquered before. And thus shall our nation, born and nurtured as none, live as never nation lived before.—And thus shall we demonstrate the "vital principle of nations" to be—not might of arms—but that essence of Godlike power in the Godlike of her patriots.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.

Revenue Appointments—Tobacco and Oil Dealers' Delegation to Washington—The Hancock Serenade—The Louisiana Election—Naval Apprentices—Practice Ship Sabine, &c.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The board of internal revenue at Philadelphia has recommended the appointment of the following persons as additional inspectors of revenue for that city: John Kline, Jesse Johnstone, James H. Innes, Stephen D. Franklin and James T. Bingham. Secretary McCulloch has approved the recommendations, and commissions will be issued accordingly.

Delegations are here from New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore, representing the tobacco dealers, and from Cleveland and Pittsburg in the interest of the oil traders. They have been nearly all of to-day in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Their object is to get a modification of the regulations for the bonded warehouses recently issued, which require among other things, shipment from collector to collector. They ask for more tax rules, by which dealers may have more control of commodities whilst in bond. They prefer to have something like the former regulations.—They argue that the department exacts too much for the government, without allowing corresponding benefits to commerce.—Messrs. McCulloch and Rollins have the matter under advisement, but it is not likely to be decided for some days.

The charge of radical papers here that the serenade to General Hancock last night was gotten up and managed by democrats exclusively, and was a partisan affair, is best answered by the facts that the reception speech was made by Hon. Amasa Cobb, member of Congress from Wisconsin, a staunch, uncompromising radical; that other republicans, of equally well-known political sentiments, participated actively, and that among the audience were many members of the Grand Army of the Republic, who were called there by a circular issued by Gen. Chipman, provisional commander of that order, requesting the members to participate in the serenade.

A successor to Mr. Colby, late register of the treasury, will not probably be appointed for a week or so. The President to-day appointed James A. Graham, Esq., acting register until a regular appointment shall be made. Mr. Graham has been for some time assistant register, and is familiar with the duties of the office.

Senator Cragin, of New Hampshire, arrived here to-day.

Advices received here from New Orleans are to the effect that the registrars of voters have published notices of places where the election will be held in that city, and the names of the judges of elections in Louisiana will take place on Friday and Saturday next.

The United States practice-ship Sabine, Commander Lowery, arrived at Annapolis this morning, from New London, which place she left on the 19th inst. The Sabine comes to Annapolis under orders from the Navy Department for the purpose of having one of the naval apprentices who are on that vessel selected to be appointed a midshipman by the Secretary of the Navy.—The examination will be made by the academic board of the Naval Academy, and will take place to-morrow. There are eleven candidates for the appointment.

DATA.

DR. BLACKBURN'S CASE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The following letter was dispatched from the State Department to-day to United States Consul Thurston, at Toronto, in regard to the case of Dr. Blackburn, which was foreshadowed in our dispatches yesterday:

SIR: Your dispatch of September 17th, No. 223, has been received with an accompaniment which is an affidavit containing an oath of allegiance subscribed by S. P. Blackburn and verified by yourself. I remit that paper to your care, with permission to restore it to the affiant.

I assume that the paper was made and delivered to you with a view of its being filed in the Department, under the provisions of the President's proclamation of pardon issued on the 7th of September instant. The affiant is understood to be a person who is called Doctor Blackburn.—Nothing is known by this Department concerning him as having directly or indirectly participated in the late rebellion. All that is known is that he lies under the charge of felony, in this: that he conceived and put into execution, within a foreign jurisdiction, a plot to disseminate contagion and pestilence in this and other cities of the United States, by clandestinely transmitting for unsuspicious market here, masses of infected clothing taken from the corpses of persons who had died of the yellow fever in the tropics.

It is not easy to understand how an offense of that character, which is a detestable crime against mankind, can be supposed even by the felon himself to be entitled to be regarded as an act of insurrection, rebellion or civil war. The President's proclamation offers no immunity in the case. I am your obedient servant,

WM. H. SEWARD.

Race in a Thunder Storm After Dark.

We doubt if there is on record a more perilous race than one in which the late Hiram Woodrough bore a conspicuous part, and now appears as the narrator. We find the account in a late number of Wilkes' Spirit of the Times:

In 1843 Dutchman was brought to New York and again placed in my charge. Our first race that season, and it was the last season the old horse trotted on the turf, was against Americus and Lady Suffolk, two mile heats in harness, over the Beacon Course.—Bryant drove the Lady, Spicer Americus, and I, Dutchman. Dutchman won the first heat, Americus the second, and Dutchman the third. Lady Suffolk was third in all the heats. In a week or ten days thereafter, we went three mile heats in harness, over the Beacon Course, and it was a tremendous race of four heats. The first was won by Dutchman. The second was stoutly contested, but Americus won it. The third heat was very hotly contested, and resulted in a dead heat between the old horse and Americus. Lady Suffolk was now ruled out for not winning a heat in three, and the betting was heavy, Dutchman having the call. The long summer day had drawn rapidly to a close. At the same time the heavens were overcast, and with fading gleams of dim, yellow light, the sun sank into great banks of clouds. They mounted higher and higher, and seemed to lie like a lead upon the weary earth. The heat was intense, and not a breath of air stirring to break the ominous report. With the last flicker of day, the swift scud began to fly overhead, and the solid seeming clouds to tower up and come on like moving mountains. It was dark when we got into the sulkies, and, soon after the start, the storm burst upon us with a fury I have never since seen equaled. The wind blew a hurricane and the pelting rain fell in torrents as though the sluices of the skies had opened all at once.—Nothing could have overpowered the mighty rush of the wind and the furious splash of the rain, but the dread, tremendous rattle of the thunder. It seemed to be discharged right over our heads and only a few yards above us. Nothing could have penetrated the thick profound gloom of that darkness but the painful blue blaze of the forked lightning. I could not see, in the short intervals between the flashing, the faintest trace of the horse before me, and then, in the twinkling of an eye, as though the darkness was torn away like a veil by the Almighty, the whole course, the surrounding country, to the minutest and most distant thing, would be revealed.—The spires of the churches of Newark, eight miles off, we could see more plainly than in broad daylight, and we noticed that, as the horses faced the howling elements, their ears lay flat upon their necks.—Between these flashes of piercing, all pervading light and the succeeding claps of thunder, the suspense and strain upon the mind was terrible. We knew that it was coming so as to shake the very pillars of the earth we rode on, and until it had rattled over our heads we were silent. Then, in the blank darkness, as we went on side by side, we would exchange cautions.—Neither could see the other, nor hear the wheels nor the strides of the horses, by reason of the wind and rain.

"Look out, Hiram," Spicer would say, "or we shall be into each other."

A few strides further on and I would sing out "take care, George, you must be close to me."

Now the noise of the wheels and the tramp of horses could not be heard in the roar of the wind and the patter of the rain and yet our voices could be, and were. For a mile and a half, in the very crater, as it were, of the volcanic war of the skyey elements, we went side by side. Then Dutchman lost ground. The track was clayey, and he having on flat shoes began to slip and slide at every stride. Americus gradually drew away from him, and when I reached the stand at the end of the second mile I stopped. I have seen a great many summer storms in my time, and have been out in a few of them, but of all that I remember none quite equaled in terrific fury and awful grandeur that which burst over the Beacon Course, just as we began that heat. Spicer says the same.

The Body of Maximilian—Infamous Treatment.

A Queretaro (Mexico) correspondent gives the following details of the treatment which is being vouchsafed the mortal remains of the unfortunate Archduke by his Mexican executioners. By any other people such vandal conduct would appear impossible:

I found the coffin containing the remains in a room in the second story of the house occupied by Sr. Don Munos Ledo. A soldier stood guard at the door, ready to give admittance to all who might desire to look at the body, which willingness was, in our case, somewhat accelerated by the influence of a few reals. The apartment bore the appearance of having once been used for a store-room, and was both very dark and extremely filthy.

The coffin stood in the centre of the room, resting upon a couple of rude wooden benches. It is covered with black cloth, adorned with a cheap quality of gold lace, the top of which has a false cover or lid, opening which case revealed three glasses, through which the silent form of the ill-fated Austrian was shown by the aid of a penny tallow candle, kept by the soldier for visitors' use. The Emperor was dressed in a suit composed of a blue coat, with a row of brass buttons in front, dark blue pants and heavy cavalry boots. His hands were covered with a pair of white gloves, very much soiled. His mouth and eyes were partially open, plainly showing his teeth and the color of his eyes.

His beard is quite

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1867.

THE DAILY JOURNAL—VOLUME SEVENTEENTH.

We begin this morning the Seventeenth Volume of the DAILY JOURNAL. In doing so we acknowledge our gratitude to the people of this city and our patrons throughout the country for a support, at all times liberal, but which at present is beyond our most sanguine expectations, when we regard the scarcity of money, the want of mail facilities, and the general gloom and prostration of the country.

To our friends it is hardly necessary to renew promises which we have labored so hard to perform, and in which we have the benefit of the popular verdict. By untiring energies in our labors, and by the generous support of the community, we have been enabled to enlarge the JOURNAL to the first-class among Southern papers. In this, as in all other efforts to build up a newspaper worthy the city and its high-toned and liberal citizens, we have met with a kind and flattering approval. With thanks to our patrons and good wishes to all our people, we begin our New Volume, determined that its close will find our paper even firmer established in the good opinion of all than it is now.—*Daily Journal, 29th Sept.*

Railroad Freights.

The *Dispatch* of this city has been inquiring into the cause of the exorbitant railroad freights towards your sections; a question originated by the Wilmington *Journal*. Thus far it appears that the "hitch" is somewhere this side of Weldon, and cannot be charged to the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad. Much interest is taken in the matter by the Petersburg and Richmond merchants, and the result will doubtless be a great reduction in price and increase in dispatch regarding freight forwarding, which will prove beneficial to trade in the quarters concerned.

Richmond Cor. Wilson *Carolinian*.

We are glad to learn that our articles upon the subject of a through tariff of freights between this city and Richmond is exciting much interest in that city and Petersburg. It is a question of great importance to both ends of the line, and would add much to the prosperity and business of our respective communities. We daily see upon our wharves and in our depots many manufactured articles, purchased at the North, similar to those manufactured in Richmond, and could be purchased there but for the onerous freight charged between these places. So, too, much of the West Indies' products, which frequently crowd our market, could be disposed of in those cities at remunerative prices if they could be transported at rates similar to those which are in force between this point and Norfolk. It would certainly be profitable to the Railroads as well, for the additional expense of adding a few more freight cars to the trains which already run will be trifling, while every pound of freight carried by means of a cheap tariff will be that much more business, as under present arrangements neither from one end or the other is there any well-defined commercial transactions. Let the business men of those cities continue to investigate this matter. As they admit the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad is not the "dog in the manger," let them find out what Company is, and compel its officers at least to explain fully to the Stockholders the advantages of the embargo now placed upon all transactions between Richmond and Petersburg and Wilmington.

Fight in Fayetteville.

We have heretofore failed to notice a row which occurred between a small party of intoxicated young men and United States soldiers in Fayetteville, which took place a few days since, and would not now do so but that the facts have been misrepresented and exaggerated into a terrible fight between "rebels" and soldiers. Upon the eve of the important elections we expected, if there could be no real riot nursed into existence, that false reports would be started in order to influence Northern votes. Negroes are nightly harangued with the most incendiary appeals, and in some instances advised to resort to the bayonet if real or imaginary rights are denied them. Throughout the length and breadth of the South speakers without talent, without character, and without a thought, except the pay, received or expected, for their nefarious work, are doing much to excite the negroes to open violence, by which means they think votes, North and South, would be secured to their party.

Pending former elections, bloody riots were inaugurated in several cites of the South with much success. The blood of the negro was shed to secure the support of the whites, and would be again if possible. But as yet there has been nothing of the kind; a drunken row in a bawdy house has been spread before the Northern public to supply its place and show the unconquered spirit of traitors, and the insignificant disorder at Fayetteville has grown into magnificent proportions and portentous political import in the hands of voluntary and convenient correspondents.

The terrible stories about a conflict between the military and a war of races, turns out to be merely the arrest of a few disorderly young men, and instead of being sent to Fort Macon, they were discharged the next morning. All the rest was merely reported for political effect—a silly *ruse* to defeat *General Apathy*, who is making sad havoc in the Republican ranks.

District Attorney Starbuck.

This gentleman grows uneasy. Having perjured himself in taking the test-oath, he is endeavoring to prove it is not such a bad thing, after all, by trying to induce others to do so, or excuse and justify those who have done so. In reply to some real or imaginary inquiries upon this subject, he wades through two columns of a newspaper with weak and awkwardly drawn distinctions between *intention* and *purpose*, and concludes that the right to take the "test-oath" mainly depends on the *status* of the person during the war, and is in a great degree a matter of *conscience*. So we suppose, when the gentleman himself, as a member of the Secession Convention, voted men and money to carry on the war, and we may add, that the *matter* and the *conscience* may be very convenient modes of getting a nice salary.

Mr. Starbuck *ex officio* specially excludes those who filled "offices *created* or *used* in the *main* for the *express purpose of aiding the rebellion!*" from permission to take the "test-oath," which is not very clever in him, as Attorney General SPEED and Chief Justice CHASE excused him for doing the same thing. No honorable person can read the legal twaddle and weak excuse which this officer puts forth as a defence for his own indefensible action, but what feels a contempt for the guilty man. "Conscience doth make cowards of us all."

North Carolina Soldiers.

"The Petersburg Index, some ten days ago, in noticing a recent article in the Henderson (N. C.) Index upon the unfairness of Pollard's paper in regard to the soldiers of our State, says:

'Of our own knowledge we can testify to the valor of the men sent to the field by the mother of Pender, of Pettigrew, of Branch, of Anderson, and of Cooke; their deeds were above praise.'

"We refer to this for the purpose of adding another Virginia tertimony to that just given. When in Petersburg recently, a distinguished resident of that city told us that he heard Gen. Ambrose P. Hill say, in answer to aninquiry made him, as to what troops *he* preferred, that he had rather have North Carolina troops than those from any other State. He said that whilst they always fought as bravely as those from any State whatever, they were more submissive to authority—more tractable. Hence they were really better soldiers. Our distinguished friend also stated that he asked Gen. Hill who was the best Major General in the Confederate service. His answer was Gen. Pender. We were pleased to hear this, as it confirms our own impression, and what we had said some months ago in these columns. Gen. Lee doubtless shared with Gen. Hill in this opinion relative to our North Carolinian's merit, if we may judge from his admirable eulogy in his report of the campaign in which Gen. Pender fell. That eulogy ought to be engraven on a tablet of bronze or marble, and placed in our State Capitol, to let future generations know the estimate in which our foremost soldier was held by the great Leader in our late gigantic struggle; as well as to teach them of what stuff their ancestors were made."

It gives us pleasure to publish the foregoing article from the Warrenton *Indicator*. The North Carolina soldiers have always received compliments in such meagre proportion to their deeds that when one comes from sources beyond the State, we feel a kindly spirit awakened in our breast. We are especially glad to publish the extract from the Petersburg *Index*, as we had occasion, a few days ago, to correct that paper, in having been led into injustice to North Carolina troops in its attempted corrections of Pollard's late work, in his article upon Major General WILCOX; a correction which was unnoticed until the facts we gave were called specially to its attention by a full and manly defence by General LANE of the gallant soldiers under his command, in a letter to that paper.

Our article was responded to by private letters from one of the battle-scarred Brigade Commanders, whose troops were reflected upon, and from one of the gallant officers of LANE'S Brigade, whose services in the field, in the prison, and in the hospital from desperate wounds, are second to none of the thousands who represented North Carolina in the armies of the Confederate States. The thanks which these letters convey, repay us an hundred fold for the jealous interest we take in the good name of men who, when they had arms in their hands, asked the aid of none, but who now, in their peaceful occupations, look to those who knew and honored them for their heroic action and gallant bearing to defend them, whenever they are attacked by friend or foe; and so long as God gives us the strength we will not permit them to be harmlessly assailed.

We have heard General A. P. HILL compliment the North Carolina troops of his corps more than once, and express his firm reliance upon their discipline and bearing. Upon one occasion, when a large party of officers of his corps were enjoying the liberal hospitality of a Petersburg gentleman, in the freedom of the social cheer, he was asked by an officer which was his favorite brigade? He promptly replied COOKE'S. And the next? MACRAE'S was the answer. And the next? LANE'S and MAHONE'S, said General HILL. At this point an officer, not a member of either of the brigades mentioned, jocularly objected to further investigation, as his own might be among the last. For this reason, as we afterward received from his own lips, his only other North Carolina brigade, was not mentioned as coming next in his good opinion.

Of General HILL'S regard of, and reliance upon, General PENDER, none knew better than ourselves. Associated with that officer during the last years of his life, in the most intimate personal and official relations, we were fully acquainted with the confidence reposed in his favorite Lieutenant by General HILL, and how much, in all his undertakings, the judgment of General PENDER was consulted and relied upon.—The letter-book of the former, if it is preserved, contains more than a score of letters calling the attention of the War Department to the merits of the latter and urging his promotion. This fact and the action of General PENDER at Chancellorsville, secured his promotion, at the time the youngest officer of his rank in the army. His fall at Gettysburg spread a gloom, not only over his Division, but over the entire army. Gallant, skillful, energetic, this young commander had won a reputation surpassed only by the success and ability of his services. General LEE, in his preliminary report of this battle, in speaking of the death of General PENDER, to which we suppose the *Indicator* has reference, says: "This lamented officer has borne a distinguished part in every engagement of this army, and was wounded on several occasions, while leading his command with conspicuous gallantry and bravery. The confidence and admiration inspired by his courage and capacity as an officer were only equalled by the esteem and respect entertained by all with whom he was associated for the noble qualities of his modest and unassuming character."

Conservative Meetings—Organization.

We publish to-day the proceedings of a Conservative meeting in Duplin. We have heretofore published others. We see that a Mass Meeting is to be held in Anson, at Wadesborough, on the 15th of this month. We have already referred to the great meeting of Conservatives in Raleigh. Additional particulars show it to have been a great success. Numbers, intelligence, all classes of the community—especially the working men, the old and the young, and men of all former shades of political opinion, were present and deeply interested in the purposes and deliberations of the movement. We learn that quite a number of colored men were present, giving respectful attention to all that was said and done, and apparently much pleased with the proceedings. The character of the participants must surely have a good effect upon this class of our citizens, as they were men who must command the respect of the blacks and carry to their minds conviction of the honesty and sincerity of the utterances of the speakers and the principles of the platform.

The best of spirit and great enthusiasm characterized the meeting, which was very large. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Conservative men of Wake County, claiming to be truly loyal to the Government of the United States, feel called upon to declare our unwavering devotion to the fundamental principles of American liberty, as embodied in the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence of May 20th, 1775, the Declaration of American Independence of July 4th, 1776, and in the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That the will of the people, as expressed in the "Constitution of the United States and the laws," we hold to be "the supreme law of the land."

Resolved, That we deem it unwise, wicked and unjust for the State of North Carolina to pass any law, organic or statutory, disfranchising, proscribing or confiscating the property of any of her citizens for past political offences.

Resolved, That the unmistakable developments of a vindictive and persecuting spirit in the speeches and doings of a majority of the delegates to the late Radical Convention in this city, towards the body of the white people of this State, call for the unanimous efforts of all truly Conservative men, of all classes, whether white or colored, to endeavor to check the progress of that spirit, and to defeat the aims of those bad men among us, who seek to destroy the peace of our people, to stir up strife between the whites and blacks, and to inaugurate a state of things in North Carolina, which must effectually prevent immigration, check the investment of capital, destroy confidence in all business enterprise, and diminish largely the sources of employment to our large laboring population.

Resolved, That our movement is not partisan in its character—that it has no connection with National politics, nor is it designed to form a White man's party, but originates in the spontaneous uprising of the Conservative men of the State, of all shades of political opinion, for the one object of warding off the dangers which threaten us from the success of the *ultra* Republican or Radical party in this State; and we hail, as a hopeful indication, the manly and more moderate stand taken in the aforesaid Radical Convention by the calm and moderate Republicans of that body, as well as the dignified and manly positions since taken by Daniel R. Goodloe, Esq., of the *Register*, and his coadjutors.

Resolved, That we will support no man for the approaching State Convention, to draw up a new Constitution, who is not pledged to oppose and defeat, by all legitimate means, any attempt to incorporate into the Constitution the proscriptive and vindictive measures of the ultra Radicals of this State.

Resolved, That we urge upon all Conservative men, of all classes and all shades of opinion in the State, to hold precinct and county meetings, for the purpose of concentrating their influence in effecting this object; and we call upon our fellow-citizens of this county to hold precinct meetings in their several registration precincts, for the purpose of expressing their views and uniting with us in a *Mass Meeting* in this city, to be held on Saturday, the 12th of October next.

It will be seen that the last resolution invites the Conservatives throughout the State to organize in order to concentrate their strength in opposition to the extreme measures and plans of the Radicals. We still think that the white majority will be upwards of 20,000, although in many counties there was evidently a want of interest felt in registration, and with this white preponderance the State ought to be saved from the designs of the black and white extremists who controlled the late Radical Convention. It can be done by unity of action, by nominating the best and strongest men, and by vigorous efforts. The stake at issue is immense, and the consequences of defeat fearful.

It is a convenient and easy threat, in which the Radical papers indulge, to say that unless the Radicals are elected to fill the offices, it will be useless to conform otherwise to the requirements of Congress. We would ask for no better issue out of present difficulties than for the Radical Congress to refuse to accept the Constitution of the State, should it comply with the requirements of the Reconstruction Acts, for such partizanship, at the expense of the best interests of the country, would defeat them in most of the Northern States. As much as we suffer, and as unpleasant and harrassing as is our condition under military government, the prosperity of the North is nearly or quite as much involved in the present condition of the country as is our own. Reunion is quite as necessary and as much desired there as here. We suffer in more ways than one, but their necessities begin to pinch also. The commercial prostration consequent upon the unsettled condition of political matters, which is rapidly sucking the life-blood from the South, is not without injury to the North, and any display of bad faith in the not over-popular plan of reunion, will certainly be attended with condemnation at the ballot-box, and the South will surely have nothing to lose in any change which may sweep from power the proscriptive party which now controls the Government.

The question for our consideration, therefore is, how shall we best defeat the purposes of the Radicals at home. If it can be done by organization and effort, it becomes our most imperative duty to respond at once and with zeal to the movement now being inaugurated in the State. We know our people naturally shun political agitations and meetings, but in view of the direful consequences attendant upon defeat—a result which may be caused by our apathy—is there not the greatest necessity for action? The rights of persons and property, social and moral welfare, peace and tranquility, depend upon our ability to defeat the vile proscriptionists who seek to control the State through the prejudices of ignorant and deceived negroes. These are serious considerations which should occupy the attention of all thoughtful persons. Are we able to save North Carolina from the fate of Tennessee? is the end worthy the effort? Or shall the State be permitted to float along with the current which is surely bearing her into the slough of destruction?

Negro Supremacy.

As Radical papers begin to grow uneasy in the face of the elections, they commence to hedge upon the question of "manhood suffrage." Of the elections now pending, in only one State, Ohio, does it form a question in the canvass, and in the entire Southern portions of that State, their orators have but little to say in its favor. In Pennsylvania it is not even endorsed in the party platform, while in New York, the Constitutional Convention, the most out-and-out Radical body ever assembled in that State, has adjourned until after the election without endorsing the proposition by ordinance or resolution; and their State nominating Convention weakly declared in favor of *impartial* suffrage only.

In order to assure their Northern readers that there is no danger of negro supremacy in the South, Radical papers parade the figures of the entire white and negro population in the excluded States by the census of 1860, but keep most judiciously in the back ground the results of registration in these same States under the disfranchisements of the reconstruction acts of Congress, and the partial rulings of the Boards of Registrars. While their organs work to deceive the people of the North as to the actual relative voting strength of the whites and blacks, their miserable tools at the South are using all means, often the most dishonest and tyrannical, of adding to the strength of the latter and subtracting from that of the former, and with such success that, with but few exceptions, in the face of all calculations and the census, the negroes have registered a large majority of the voters. Although in 1860 there were nearly or quite a million more of white than black males in these States, yet, under the legitimate and illegitimate application of the disfranchisements of Congress, this immense white majority has been entirely swept away, and a negro majority returned in its stead.

In Louisiana, South Carolina, Florida and Alabama, the negroes have immense majorities, in several of them more than doubling the white vote, while their majority in Mississippi will be fourteen thousand. In Virginia and Georgia the whites have small majorities, and in this State their majority will be more decided. Texas and Arkansas have not been definitely heard from, but under the just administration of General ORD, we believe the former State will return a decided white majority, and we expect the military commanders, with their partizan proscription, will give to the negroes the supremacy in Texas. But as yet these are merely surmises, for we have seen no returns.

These figures present startling facts for the consideration of the people of the whole United States, especially when we consider that ninety-nine one-hundredths of these newly enfranchised citizens, comprising the *ruling* class in at least six of the ten excluded States, have just emerged from a condition of slavery, and readily fall victims to the wily demagogues, who cater to the prevailing sentiment, to anticipate and intensify it, in order to use it for their own base ends. In these six States, certainly also in Georgia, probably in all of them, if the negroes hold the balance of power, the dominant party will be non-tax paying. Under the plea of establishing schools and building works of internal improvement, but really to feed swarms of office-holders and to support a corrupt government, agrarianism of the worst kind will be established. In fact, in the speeches which commanded the most attention and received the warmest applause, confiscation, in the shape of a tax of one dollar per acre on land, was foreshadowed in the late white and negro Convention in this State. When non-tax payers are arrayed against tax-payers, with the latter completely in the power of the former, property is left at the mercy of thriftlessness and corruption. Laws passed by those who pay no taxes, representing constituencies who share none of the burdens of the government, care very little how these burdens are distributed, so that those least interested reap the benefit. And the constituencies, not affected injuriously by unjust discriminations and abuses, will have no concern in the matter, but will approve any and all which may inure to their benefit.

When, too, the negro republics are erected on the ruins of the State Governments, by means of the Congressional acts, they will be perpetuated by their own legislation, as in Tennessee. The disfranchisement which secures their temporary success will not only be ratified, but extended beyond the hope of future defeat, and these States will pass permanently under their control. The more rapid increase of the white population by immigration or otherwise will be useless to overcome this voting majority so long as their power is exercised to continue and increase the numbers disfranchised, and nothing but a bloody issue could establish the authority of the white supremacy. In the meantime, life and property insecure, the prosperity of the South must languish, and the advancement of the whole country retarded by the prostration of one-third.

In all hotly contested Presidential elections, where the North was divided, we would have these negro States deciding the issue, and with their influence in the nominating conventions, it is not a matter of conjecture as to the character of the candidates. Thus we would have the negroes of the South deciding the most important election in the country, while those at the North are not permitted to have a voice. There, under better influences and more scattered, the negro element would be powerless for evil, but here, collected into communities, and rich prey for the political vultures who swarm around them, they can, and probably will, dictate to the white people of the United States who shall be their Chief Magistrate.

Such are some of the more apparent evils which must inevitably flow from the project of placing entire States under negro control. We cannot believe that the thoughtful patriots of the North will endorse this action of Congress, and never once supposed that the measures devised for party success would lead to such violent and dangerous extremes. We are therefore prepared to see these acts condemned at the ballot-box, and will hail such a result as the harbinger of a better spirit, and a happy and prosperous issue out of present difficulties, while their approval must result in yet greater trials and dangers to the country, and complete the ruin at the South, even now almost secured.

Bishop Atkinson.

We publish the second letter from this gentleman to-day. It will be found to be equally as interesting as the former. His notes of travel and observations, with the historical reminiscences connected with the localities visited in England, form the substance of this letter, and the reader cannot rise from its perusal without a better acquaintance with places and scenes of much interest from their connection with the earlier history of that country.

OUR EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTER FROM BISHOP ATKINSON.

TUNBRIDGE-WELLS, ENGLAND,
SEPTEMBER 11, 1867.

To the Editors of the Wilmington Journal:

I continue the account of my tour, and the objects of interest which I have seen, from my last letter. I went immediately from Killarney to Chester, passing through Dublin, without stopping, as last year I had spent more than a week in that city and its vicinity. For a similar reason I remained only a few hours in Chester, although its Roman wall, and its venerable Cathedral, and its medieval streets, and the green valley of the Dee, and the far-off mountains of Wales, combine to make it one of the most picturesque and interesting spots in all this fair land.

From Chester I went to Birmingham. The former city is in, what the English call, "the black country," that is, the country of coal and iron, and is one of the principal seats of this important branch of national industry. A cloud of smoke hangs over it, and flames from its many furnaces rise high in the air. Fourteen miles distant is Birmingham, renowned for its manufactures in steel and iron, producing, in unequalled abundance, everything in this line, from a steel-pen, or a child's toy, to the most powerful engine, or the most enormous plates of iron. It has about three hundred thousand inhabitants, and an energetic, wealthy and prosperous population it seems to be. We happened to reach there while a Musical Festival was going on. There were several hundred performers, vocal and instrumental, and among them some of the principal musical celebrities of Europe. The bright, particular star seemed to be a young Swedish girl, of the name of Nilssen. She inherits the honors once paid to Jenny Lind. The Festival continued several days; the hotels were crowded with lovers of music coming up from London and elsewhere to enjoy it, and the receipts were some seventy thousand dollars, which were appropriated, after paying the professional performers, to the benefit of a hospital in the city.

Notwithstanding the utilitarian character ascribed to the English, I believe no people equal them in their devotion to two objects, the good of which is not at all utilitarian, that is, Music and Flowers. Musical entertainments seem to be the favorite recreation, not only of the upper classes, but of the multitude, and they are continually going on in the smaller towns and villages, as far as I could see, as well as in the great cities; and the country being so rich, as well as so enthusiastically devoted to this enjoyment, it attracts to itself the choicest music and talent of the world. Flowers again, are a passion with this people. They fill the windows and the little front-yards of the laborers' cottages; they bloom around the railway stations, and the richest, most costly and most diversified exotics are cultivated in the gardens and conservatories of the nobility and gentry.

From Birmingham I went to Shrewsbury, a city famous in history as the scene of various memorable events, but especially for the battle fought in the neighborhood between Harry Hotspur and Henry IV., which the genius of Shakspeare has made as familiar to us as if it were the occurrence of yesterday. Shrewsbury is on the Severn, here a narrow, shallow stream, making its way, however, through rich and beautiful meadows, flowing on for perhaps a hundred miles through some of the most charming scenery in England, and receiving tributes on the right hand and on the left, until it at last pours itself into Bristol Channel, it has become one of the principal rivers of the Kingdom. The object, however, which chiefly attracted me was the ruins of a Roman city, called Uricomium, which, within a few years, have been disinterred at a village called Wroxeter, about five miles from Shrewsbury. This ancient city seems to have been one of the most considerable in England, while the Romans occupied the country. It is mentioned by the geographer Ptolemy as early as the beginning of the second century, and does not appear to have been destroyed until towards the middle of the fifth. When the Roman Legions were withdrawn the British towns were left without that protection, and although if united, they would have been abundantly able to protect themselves, they did not usually act together, for, indeed, the whole country was in a state of anarchy. Their invaders then, the Picts and Scots from one quarter, and the Saxons from another, had only to attack each place separately, and could, without much difficulty, subdue its resistance. Mere savages and Pagans as these were, when they forced their way into a place, they spoiled it, burnt it, and then withdrew into their own country, to issue forth after a while on some similar expedition. There are evidences that Uriconium was destroyed in this way, for there are abundant traces of burning, and skeletons have been found in cellars and other hiding-places, in one instance with a heap of Roman coins and remains of a box in which they had been deposited, lying near the bones of the unhappy owner. The town then seems, after this catastrophe, to have been entirely deserted for several hundred years, partly from superstitious fear, for such places were supposed to be inhabited by evil spirits. In the meantime, the decaying ruins and the dust began to fill up the spaces between the walls, and when the country became more settled under the Norman Kings, and abbeys and castles and towns to be built, these ruins formed a sort of quarry, from which materials for such structures were taken. Thus the walls were thrown down, the surface of the earth almost leveled, and a new soil formed on it, until at length it was cultivated as a field, and the very existence of the town only known from ancient authors and tradition. In 1859, however, excavations were commenced, there being then above the surface only a solid mass of masonry, called the Old Wall. This was ascertained to be a part of a large public building, which ran along the side of a paved street, and occupied one of the central points of the city. It is curious to observe the stone steps worn by the feet of men who lived fifteen hundred years ago, as if they had trodden them but yesterday. The ruins of many other buildings have been brought to light, and the general structure of the houses ascertained. They were very solid, even the walls separating the rooms being three feet in thickness. The rooms were high, but seem to have been all on the ground floor. No staircases have been discovered, and it appears quite certain that the rooms were open to the roof. These roofs were very substantial, and were supported probably on strong woodwork. The covering itself consisted of large tiles, or of flags of stone with a hole at one end, through which an iron nail was passed to fasten it to the wooden frame-work. These flags were very thick and heavy, and were made to lap over each other. In towns which were the headquarters of a Legion, the name and number of the Legion were often stamped on the tiles. The internal walls of the house were covered with cement and then painted in frescoe. The coloring is still fresh and the designs are elegant. The rooms were heated from cellars below, called *hypocausts*, and occasionally you see tubes in the walls to convey the hot air to the sides of the rooms. These cellars had an entrance from the outside, like the mouth of an oven, and the fires being lighted there, the hot air was driven in and filled the space under the floor and ascended by the flues up the walls. The floors, made of cement, rested on a number of short pillars of bricks, or tiles, two or three feet high. The rooms were lighted by windows in the roof, or on the sides, and in these windows it is certain that glass was used, as a good deal of excellent quality has been found in the ruins. This is the more interesting as the impression used to be that the Romans did not use window-glass.

In one of these hypocausts there was a group of skeletons found, and by their side a heap of coins, 132 in number. I saw these and many other coins from the ruins at the Museum in Shrewsbury, and they were interesting as showing the sort of money at that time used. They had been issued chiefly in the reign of Constantine and his sons, bearing their images and superscriptions, and were of very little value, according to our standard, all of the 132 being of copper, except one which was plated with silver, and they thereby show how much more common and cheap the precious metals are now than they were in that age of the world. These ruins interested me so much that I may, perhaps, have exhausted your patience in writing so fully about them.

From Shrewsbury we went down the lonely valley of the Severn to Worcester, where we stopped a few hours to visit the Cathedral. This is one of the finest in England, built in the 13th and 14th centuries, but appears to less advantage now, as it is at present in the process of restoration. It is 394 feet long, 78 in breadth and 162 in heighth. There are many monuments, that of King John being the oldest royal monument in England. The tomb of Prince Arthur, the elder brother of Henry the VIII, and the first husband of Catherine of Arragon, a very elaborate piece of workmanship, is a striking object. Near, and, indeed, in the streets of Worcester, your readers will recollect that Charles II lost the last of those great battles, in which the military genius of Oliver Cromwell availed to overthrow the dynasty of the Stuarts, and to establish himself in their place.

From Worcester we came to London, and after a day or two, to this place. To me it is a very delightful spot. The waters are, as a tonic, unequalled; the air is as pure as on a mountain top; the scenery is of endless variety, but every aspect beautiful; the country is undulating, not naturally fertile, but under high cultivation, productive as a garden. Hops are the principal crop, and this is the season for gathering them, and it is pleasant to see men, women and children, down almost to infants, engaged in picking them. One wonders, in going through Kent and Sussex, what can be done with so many hops, until he sees the breweries and the ale-houses, and then he wonders where the hops can be gotten for so much beer. Indeed, great quantities are imported, and the demand increases, for the English, as a people, seem to know very little of water as a beverage, but appear to think it was meant to make beer with, as Brindley, the great engineer, thought that rivers were created to supply canals. Two beautiful objects in this neighborhood are Penhurst, the seat of the Sidneys, and Bayham Abbey, an extremely picturesque ruin.

Yours, &c.,

THOMAS ATKINSON.

General Clingman.

We regret to learn that Gen. Clingman, while riding in a hack, in the city of New York, a few days ago, was struck in the eye by the driver's whip-lash, and it is feared he will lose the sight of the eye entirely. In fact, it is reported that the eye-ball was completely cut out.

The late Surgeon General of the United States army, Wm. A Hammond, M. D., has been appointed professor of diseases of the mind and nervous system at Bellevue hospital, new York.

The Cotton Crop.

For a long series of years the editors of the Journal of Commerce have been in the habit of presenting annually to their readers, at about this season of the year, such information as they have deemed reliable in regard to the maturing crop of cotton. It is a source of no little satisfaction to us, that for twenty years past the correctness of this estimate has not been successfully impeached. A very late frost and an open winter have sometimes conspired to produce a return considerably beyond the figures we regarded as the probable total; and on the other hand a disastrous storm, or an early frost suddenly checking all further development, have occasionally cut off a portion of the expected receipts, and brought the result as much within our estimate; but in no instance have we failed, after the year has expired, to obtain the general assent to this fact: that our statement was a fair and reasonable estimate of the prospect at the date it was published.

The last year was a very trying one to those who sought only the truth. There were large numbers of persons who persistently misrepresented facts, and multitudes besides who were themselves misled, but who cherished their convictions with great pertinacity, and were very severe upon all who refused a reliance upon their judgment. Our means of information are very extensive, as our correspondence embraces the entire cotton district, and we have always endeavored to collate and present the facts thus acquired with discretion and without prejudice or partiality. Last year we fixed our estimate at two million bales. We were immediately assailed with the grossest abuse from all quarters. Newspaper critics and anonymous scribblers we could afford to disregard; but when gentlemen of standing and influence appealed to us to alter our opinion, pleading the cruel wrong we were doing those who were relying on our testimony and selling off their cotton to their own great loss, in case the expected advance was realized, we were a little staggered. We made further investigation, and reiterated our first impressions. This led to an extended correspondence with prominent men in every section, many of whom still refused to admit the fairness of our representations. As late as December one of them addressed us as follows:

To the Editors of the Journal of Commerce:

I had proposed sooner answering your very complimentary notice of my last communication. Delay, however, has lost me nothing, as it has verified my statements. Some of them, even by yourselves, in an article on the poverty of the South, and even the Messrs. Neil, whom you essayed to endorse, have crawled down as gracefully as they could from their high and false estimates. This false basis of the estimate of the cotton crop has lost to the South at least fifty millions of dollars, which would have enabled them to pay their recently contracted debts and left the means to raise a crop next year. As it is, they will not have the means to do either, and consequently the crop of 1867-8 will be a short one, and the debt, owing mainly to your own city, will be procrastinated so much longer, if not totally lost. Had cotton attained 40 cents per lb., which it ought and would have, but for such false estimators as yourselves and the Messrs. Neil, it would have returned the South $50 a bale more, and on a crop of one million bales fifty million dollars. The planter has lost it, even if it should hereafter advance, as his necessities have compelled him to realize, and any further advance will go into the pockets of speculators and rich manufacturers; but the trade and commerce of New York suffers the loss to the planter, as he cannot pay and cannot buy. I hope you are prepared to come down at least as gracefully as the Messrs. Neil from your bold assertion of a crop of two million of bales, as there is now nothing left for you to stand upon; come down to a million or one and a quarter million, and you will be safe. My communications are not intended for publication, but to encourage an honest investigation. If you had done so on my last you would not have tumbled into the ridiculous assertion of two millions.

If there is any truth in the representations here made that large numbers sold their cotton in consequence of our publication, at what we can see was a very high price, we ought to have the benefit of the statement, now that our figures are verified. The year closed with the first of September. The receipts are given by those who are regarded as authority, at different totals, ranging from 1,950,000 to 2,020,000 bales. We have taken the compilation of the New York *Shipping and Commercial List*, because this has been for a quarter of a century the most generally accepted authority in this city on this subject. Their total is 1,951,988 bales. Our estimate of two million bales is, therefore, fully vindicated. Our correspondent, in assuming that we were forty per cent in error, reckoned the loss to the South through our influence at fifty million dollars. As it is now proved that we were right we should like to ask how much we *saved* to the cotton-growers by our honest faithfulness in clinging to the truth even against a torrent of reproaches? The following statements of movements are compiled from the *Shipping List*:

COMPARATIVE PRODUCT OF COTTON.

	1861.	1866.	1867.
Louisiana	1,751,599	711,729	702,131
Alabama	546,794	429,102	239,516
Texas	144,747	174,985	185,919
Florida	128,172	149,139	58,349
Georgia	477,584	263,373	255,965
South Carolina	336,339	112,273	162,247
North Carolina	56,295	64,559	34,523
Virginia	73,132	37,531	123,527
Tennessee, &c	143,424	211,855	185,712
Total bales	3,656,086	1,164,476	1,951,988

The exports of cotton from the United States in each of the last two years (ending September 1st) were as follows:

	1865-6.	1866-7.
To Great Britain	1,262,271	1,216,262
To France	220,650	198,147
To Northern Europe	58,647	95,342
To other foreign ports	23,096	47,303
Total bales	1,554,764	1,557,054

The amount consumed in the United States is given by the same authority as 854,039 bales for the year ending September 1st, 1867. In this connection we bring forward our statement of the total crop for the last forty-five years, adding the estimates by the *Shipping List* for the period of the war. The figures for each year are given, as shown by the receipts at the ports, according to our usual custom. The actual growth in 1855-6 was generally estimated at less than a quarter of the supplies which reached the ports then newly opened:

COMPARATIVE CROP STATEMENT.

Year.	Bales.	Year.	Bales.
1820-1	430,000	1844-5	2,394,503
1821-2	455,000	1845-6	2,100,537
1822-3	495,000	1846-7	1,778,651
1823-4	569,158	1847-8	2,349,634
1824-5	569,240	1848-9	2,720,596
1825-6	720,027	1849-50	2,096,706
1826-7	957,281	1850-1	2,355,257
1827-8	727,593	1851-2	3,015,029
1828-9	870,415	1852-3	3,262,882
1829-30	976,845	1853-4	2,930,027
1830-1	1,038,848	1854-5	2,847,339
1831-2	987,477	1855-6	3,527,845
1832-3	1,070,438	1856-7	3,939,519
1833-4	1,205,324	1857-8	3,113,962
1834-5	1,254,328	1858-9	3 851,481
1835-6	1,360,725	1859-60	4,669,770
1836-7	1,422,930	860-1	3,656,086
1837-8	1,801,497	1861-2 (est)	4,800,000
1838-9	1,360,532	1862-3 (est)	1,500,000
1839-40	2,177,835	1863-4 (est)	500,000
1840-1	1,634,945	1864-5 (est)	300,000
1841-2	1,683,574	1865-6	2,154,476
1842-3	2,378,875	1866-7	1,951,988
1843-4	2,030,409		

In turning to the new crop we find the accounts very conflicting, but not more so perhaps than usual. The planting was late, and the whole crop will average at least three weeks behind the usual date of growth. But for this and the ravages of the worm the yield might be safely given at three million bales. The loss by the worms may now be reckoned, as their work has ceased. The loss from late planting will depend largely upon the date of the first frost. The 20th of October is a medium period for this event. After that has occurred the matured cotton may be picked, but no more will ripen. After a survey of the whole evidence within our reach, we have come to the conclusion that with a good picking season the receipts for 1867-8 will reach two and a half million bales. A very early frost will cut this down nearly to the product of the present year.

STATE NEWS.

CONSIDERABLE DESTRUCTION.—A gentleman from the upper end of this county informed us yesterday that the army worm is doing considerable damage in that section, in some cases sweeping whole fields and almost utterly destroying every vestige of the weed. A gentleman living below Halifax, who had some hundred acres in cotton, avows his willingness to take a half-dozen bales for his crop. But we trust that the destruction will not be as great as anticipated.—Weldon *News*.

THE COTTON-WORM.—The Wilson North Carolinian says that the insect has appeared on several farms in that County, and has seriously damaged the cotton.

A correspondent, writing from Warren County says:

"The cotton-worm is depredating in this County. The roads running through the fields are full of them. Whether they will do any material damage, at this late day, is a disputed question. In fact, the farmers are very little acquainted with them. It is observed that, after the leaves are destroyed, they consume the small bolls. So far they have attacked only the rank growth,—inducing some to believe that the grain, by admission of the sun and air, will counterbalance the loss of the small bolls, which, in any event, would hardly reach maturity."—Raleigh *Sentinel*.

SHERIFFS.—The Sheriffs of Bladen, Caldwell, Lincoln, Alexander, Clay, Yadkin, Sampson, Edgecombe, Pasquotank, Columbus, Martin, Jones, Montgomery, Northampton, Person, Caswell, Surry, Rowan, Wilson, Alleghany and Davie, settled with the Comptroller and Treasurer on yesterday.

They report the crops to be rather unpromising, except in Clay county, where the wheat and corn are both good. The cotton worm has made its appearance in Bladen and Sampson. It had not appeared in Edgecombe at the last accounts.

Raleigh *Sentinel*.

TEMPERANCE.—At a recent meeting of the friends of Temperance held in this city, it was resolved that the ministers of the different denominations in Mecklenberg county be requested to preach, at some time during the month of September, on the subject of Temperance. In accordance with this resolution we are informed that the subject will be presented from the Methodist pulpit of this city to-morrow.

Charlotte *News*.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE ROW AT GRASSY BRANCH, IN UNION COUNTY.—We gave a brief account of this affair in yesterday's issue. We have since learned that the negro man was arrested under instructions from the Commandant of the Post, in this city, for violation of the military order against carrying concealed weapons. It happened, at the time of the arrest, the negro was in attendance upon a mass-meeting of the League, Red Strings and other orders, at Grassy Branch, and one Hinson, (white,) a deserter from the Confederate army, and a chosen leader of this gang, called upon his comrades to rescue their brother Leagner; leading on his deluded followers he effected the release of the prisoner; but the whole party, consisting of five whites and four negroes, have been taken by the military, and are now lodged in jail in this city.

The Commandant of this Post knows no political party in the administration of his duties, but to evil doers of every party he is determined to make his rule terrible. it is the only way to preserve peace and quiet.

Charlotte *News*.

BROUGHT FOR TRIAL.—Messrs. Hall, Lutterloh, Leggett and Ed. P. Powers, the gentlemen who have been for some time confined in Fort Macon on the ground of an alleged conspiracy in the Bebee case, have been brought to this city. We presume the military trial will commence in this city in the course of a few days.

Raleigh *Sentinel*.

HEAVY TRAVEL—POLITE CONDUCTORS—GOOD ACCOMMODATIONS.—The travel on the Wilmington and Weldon road is quite heavy—and the traveling public, when they arrive at Weldon *via* Seaboard, and the Petersburg road, as naturally fall into the great Southern line—the Wilmington and Weldon road, as all little streams rush into large rivers. The long train of coaches, passing over this road, daily, are crowded with passengers, who meet with polite and accommodating conductors, and find the accommodations quite as good as can be made on a railroad. The time is quick, and considered safe, under the care of sober and skillful engineers.

Goldsboro' *Star*.

"EARLY TIMES IN RALEIGH."—We have been favored with an inspection of the advance sheets of the pamphlet bearing this title, compiled by R. S. Tucker, Esq., and now in course of publication by Messrs. Walters, Hughes & Co., of the *Biblical Recorder*. It embraces the addresses delivered by the Hon. D. L. Swain, on the occasion of the completion of the monument to the memory of Jacob Johnson, the father of the President, and of the dedication of Tucker Hall, together with the maps of the city made in 1792, 1834 and 1847. It is gotten up in a neat style, and, when completed, it will be an invaluable contribution to our local history. We are greatly pleased that these addresses are to be preserved in so durable a form.

Raleigh *Sentinel*.

DEER HUNTING.—There is much game in this vicinity this fall, deer being in quite abundance. Several fine bucks have recently been brought down by the rifle and from the good shot of our sporting gentry, we deem they stand but a poor chance whenever a successful drive is made. We acknowledge an inivtapation from some gentlemen living near here to participate in a hunt this morning, but are sorry we cannot attend. We promise to accept another "Day."—Weldon *News*.

Travel upon all the different roads running to and from this point has increased two hundred per cent. within the last two or three weeks—principally merchants going to and fro in pursuit of fall goods, with a fair sprinkling of farmers and others.—The two competing lines for Northern travel, the Washington route *via* Aquia Creek, and the Norfolk and Bay Line route, are each getting a fair amount of travel, each route possessing some advantages over the other.—Weldon *News*.

INVITATION ACCEPTED.—Our esteemed contemporary, the Rev. T. B. Kingsbury, editor of the Warrenton Indicator, has received and accepted an invitation to deliver a thanksgiving sermon before the Border Agricultural Society of North Carolina and Virginia. The Society meets at Danville during the month of November.

No better selection could have been made. Mr. Kingsbury is a ripe scholar, a profound thinker and a graceful elocutionist, and, we are sure, that the members of the Society and visitors to the fair will agree in pronouncing his effort one in every way creditable to his culture and talents and worthy of the occasion which calls them into exercise.—Wilson *Carolinian*.

ROW IN UNION.—A squad of mounted Infantry, from the garrison of this city, marched through our streets yesterday with half a dozen prisoners, white and colored. We could not ascertain authoritatively the cause of the arrest, but the rumor on the streets is that the Sheriff of Union county arrested a negro for some offence, and was taking him to the jail, when a mob of whites and blacks attacked the officer of the law and rescued the prisoner, who is represented to have been a captain or leader of a band of Leaguers.

Charlotte *Times*.

RELIGION AMONG THE NEGROES.—The Warrenton Courier gives a sad picture of the religious condition of the negroes of that county. Hear it:

"The religious excitement amongst the colored people in some parts of the county exceeds anything that we have ever heard of in any civilized country. We beg the pardon of our readers, for we believe we have used a misnomer, in calling superstitious nonsense religious excitement. Not more than ten miles from this place there are negroes representing themselves as Christ, prophets and prophetesses. They pretend to raise the dead, heal the sick and divine human events. Many converts have been made, who are as scrupulous in their worship as the Hindoos themselves.

Southerners in New York.

It gives us pleasure to record the favorable opinion entertained by their new friends and fellow-citizens of such of our citizens who have removed to the great metropolis of the country. In a recent article of the New York *Evening Mail*, noticing the more prominent members of the city bar who have recently removed from the South, we extract the following in regard to a gentleman well known in our community, and in whose welfare we feel a deep interest. The complimentary notice will be appreciated by Captain ROBINSON'S numerous friends, the more so when they feel that he deserves the favorable consideration which has been extended to him in his new home. Says the *Mail*, after notices of ex-Governor LOW, of Maryland, Colonel THOMAS L. SNEAD, of Missouri, formerly of General PRICE'S staff, General ROGER A. PRYOR, of Virginia:

"One of the most remarkable of the Southern men in New York is Colonel BENJ. ROBINSON, a native of North Carolina, and until recently a resident of this State. Colonel Robinson is not over twenty-six years of age, and yet has acquired a reputation not only as a lawyer, but as an independent and vigorous journalist, and as a brave and skillful soldier, and as an eloquent and stirring speaker. While conducting the Fayetteville *News* in 1865, he was so severe in his attacks upon Congress, that Gen. Ruger, commanding the Department of North Carolina, arrested and incarcerated him for a week. This brought him into notice and popularity, and enabled him since then as the editor of the Wilmington *Dispatch*, to make a reputation co-extensive with the Southern States. He is a violent rebel, and defends the course of the South with vim and ability. When Senator Wilson was in Wilmington last summer, Robinson replied to him, and gave the Senator such a raking as he never will forget. He stands high among the North Carolina orators, but appears to best advantage as an advocate before a jury in criminal cases. Robinson is a man of about the medium height, slightly built, very thin, fair skin, hair and eyes, rather pale and puny than otherwise, and is a cripple. He wears a black slouch hat with a very broad brim, and a shanhai coat of black cloth, which gives him the appearance of a college student, so oddly is he generally appareled. His face, when cleanly shaven, is decidedly handsome, but he is careless as to his personal pulchitude, and frequently wears a short, stubby, dirty-looking beard, which disfigures his features. Few men have a better eye, a better head, more pleasing address, and elegant manners."

For the Journal.

Meeting in Duplin.

The citizens of Duplin, regarding the organization of a party opposed to Radicalism, and in favor of Constitutional liberty, of great importance to the people, held a public meeting in Kenansville, on the 24th ult., over which Dr. James H. Hicks presided, and W. W. Whitehead and A. F. Williams, acted as Secretaries, and

Resolved, That ten delegates be appointed by the Chairman to represent the county in the Convention to be held in Raleigh on the 16th of October next.

Resolved, That the people of each precinct be requested to select two delegates, to meet in Kenansville, on Tuesday of October Court week, to select proper persons as candidates to represent the county in the "Reconstruction" Convention.

JAS. H. HICKS, Chairman.

W. W. WHITEHEAD, A. F. WILLIAMS, } Secretaries.

For the Journal.

Tax on Cotton, &c.

LUMBERTON, N. C., Sept. 30, 1867.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Your merchants have suffered somewhat within the last two months in the way of commissions, &c., on cotton. The people in this county have not been able to get a permit by which cotton could be shipped, and the consequence has been that the cotton was carried to Fayetteville in wagons, and sold, that would have gone to Wilmington. Why is it that permits cannot be furnished to those who have cotton to ship? Application has been made to A. Watson, Deputy Collector, over and often, and he has neither furnished permits or given any reason for not doing so, and the consequence was that those who had the cotton have been heavy losers by the decline in price, and have disappointed those who were to receive the proceeds for goods, &c. We think it is getting time that tax on cotton can be paid at the port where shipped, or that some arrangement is made by which it can be got to market without having to wait three months for a permit to be furnished by an incompetent and careless Collector of Revenue. We make these remarks, not knowing where the blame should rest, but hoping that those interested may take the hint and remedy the evil complained of.

The result of registration in Robeson is as follows: Whites, 1,528; blacks, 1,403.

REVENUE.

For the Journal.

Negro Equality.

Messrs. Editors:—We should not insist on filling your columns with nonsense, but the following is such a good joke on Snider that we feel we should be doing an injustice to the laughing portion of our community to withhold it. According to appointment, it seems, a couple of orators, one a colored gentleman, and the other a white man with negro principles, both belonging to the so-called Union *League* fraternity, met at one of the precincts in Robeson county to discuss the signs of the times, which they failed to do from some cause. Evening approached; they called in to spend the night with a gentleman whom they supposed to be a follower if not a disciple. However, we shall see as to that. Supper coming on, the two were invited into the dining room to discuss their cold coffee in doletul solitude. After which a clean cloth was spread and the family took their warm tea. The clock struck nine, and they were shown into a sleeping apartment where there was but one bed only.

Policy perhaps induced the old gentleman to serve his noble guest himself, a portion of wnich duty was to carry a pitcher of water into their room the next morning. Whereupon, much to his amazement, the following scene appeared: The feather bed on the floor, Pompey on that; the mattress on the stead, his chum on that.

"Is dat you Sambo? I know 'tis Jim,
You are right good looking but I can't take you in."

Well done, Mr. F., do him so again; we don't care. PEEPING ABOUT.

BIG SWAMP, Sept. 25, 1867.

The sale of tobacco at Louisville, Ky., in August, amounted to 3,949 hogsheads, worth $529,512.

From the Columbia Chronicle.

Roads and Bridges.

The following important order has just been issued by General Canby, which sets at rest a most perplexing, question namely, the manner in which our roads and bridges are to be kept in repair.

Those on whom this labor devolves must now perform it or take the consequences, and we are glad to see that these are sufficiently serious to ensure either "pay or work."

The attention of the Commissioners throughout the State should be promptly directed to this matter, and the co-operation of the proper authorities be immediately sought in discharging a long neglected duty:

HEADQUARTERS 2D MIL. DISTRICT,
CHARLESTON, Sept. 26, 1867.

General Orders, No. 95.

Numerous official representations having been made to these Headquarters, that the roads, bridges, and causeways in both States are in a ruinous and unsafe condition, and that the assistance of the military authorities is required by the civil officers charged with the reparation thereof to enable them to secure obedience to their lawful requirements in the premises—it is ordered: that the Commanding Officers of Posts have authority to enfore the performance of labor for the aforesaid purpose, whenever in their judgment a necessity exists therefor, reporting their action promptly to these Headquarters.

The following rules will be observed in all cases under the preceding paragraph:

First. Commanding Officers shall inform themselves by the reports of the public officers charged with the reparation of roads and bridges, and by other means subject to their control, of the nature and extent of work required, in order to render the important thoroughfares, causeways and bridges, in their Posts, conveniently passable and safe to life and property, and will announce in orders such works as should in their judment receive aid from the military authorities.

Second. Such Commanding Officers will obtain, from the proper local officers, estimates of the amount of labor required for such works, respectively, and an assessment of the labor required for that purpose, but not in excess of that required by the local laws—setting forth the name of each person assessed, the work for which assessed, and the number of days' work required of such person; also a specification of the time when such persons shall commence work; and upon being satisfied that such estimate and assessment is just and equitable, shall make an order requiring the persons therein named to perform the respective amounts of work at the time and place therein assessed, such estimates and assessment lists to be open for public inspection and to be corrected from time to time, when the same shall appear to be unequal or unjust.

Third. That any person neglecting or refusing to perform the work required of him, shall be arrested and tried before the Post Court, and if convicted shall be sentenced to pay a fine of two dollars ($2) for each day's work required of him and not performed through his fault; and for default of paying such fine, such person to be sentenced to hard labor on some public road or thoroughfare, not to exceed two days for every day's work required of him by the local laws and not performed.

By command of Bvt. Major-General ED. R. S. CANBY.

LOUIS V. CAZIARC,
Aid-de-Camp, A. A. A. G.

From the Newbern Journal of Commerce.

A Sheriff's Difficulties.

MR. EDITOR:—It may be of some interest to the public to learn a sheriff's experience in the performance of his duties. He has every opportunity to understand human nature as it develops itself under the various circumstances of life.

The most irksome duty a sheriff has to discharge is the collection of taxes. Especially has this been the case since the close of the war. With the Union army came crowds of merchants with their goods and wares, who accumulated large gains, and when peace was proclaimed and our civil laws began to operate, were unwilling to bear their part of the public burdens. This was peculiarly the case with those who dealt in ardent spirits, where the profits were large, and the taxes imposed very high. A little experience may serve to point a moral, if nothing else. What I am about to relate will be news only to those outside of Cartaret, for here the facts are generally known.

As you are aware, the State Convention of 1865 levied a tax on liquors, cotton, tobacco, &c. Our citizens paid the tax or gave a bond for the payment of the same, except a firm that came with the war, transacting business under the name of Lambert & Hall. These men sold a large quantity of goods and accumulated a large amount of greenbacks, but as soon as they discovered they had a tax to pay, they promised the Provisional sheriff they "would either pay him or give bond, as honest folks had done." They kept their promise as follows:—A new sign went up over their door with Allen & Suydam thereon, while Messrs. Lambert & Hall sneaked out of town, leaving the sheriff with the bag to hold.

The last Legislature levied a tax for State purposes and provided that the counties could, if necessary, double or treble the amount for County purposes. Carteret, being in debt doubled her tax, as compared with that of the State, and the tax list was handed to the Sheriff at the time prescribed by law, to wit: July 1st, 1867. The tax was severe on liquor dealers especially. Mr. Allen, (Mayor, by order of Gen. Sickles,) of the firm of A. & S., knowing that the old firm of Lambert & Hall had so successfully evaded their obligation, thought he would try the same game. Finding the Sheriff would not trust him and that he could not repeat the Lambert & Hall experiment, he hastened to Brevet Major Van Horn, represented the tax paid as an *ex post facto* law, and, with other misrepresentations, induced the Major to issue an order to the Sheriff to suspend the collection of taxes until instructions could be received from General Sickles. Had not this gentleman better learn the difference of an *ex post facto* law before he makes such statements again?

After waiting a long time to hear from Gen. Sickles, I concluded I would go to Raleigh to see the Governor on the subject. He telegraphed and wrote to the General, but failed to get an answer. On the 4th of September, the Treasurer issued a circular to the Sheriffs and tax collectors concerning the taxes, and informed them if they did not settle with him by the 30th, he would enforce the penalties prescribed by law. He said the Commanding General of the district had been urged to stop the collection of the tax, but had declined to interfere. When I saw this I was greatly surprised, and as the Post Commander had interfered with me, and no orders had been received from the General commanding, and knowing, if I did not obey the Post Commander, I would be punished by him, and if I did, I would be punished by the Treasurer, I was in a dilemma. Some advised me one way and some another. I was perplexed in my own mind. After being in so much trouble, I was relieved by receiving a letter from Major Van Horn, dated September 9th, stating that his order had been rescinded. So I proceeded to collect.

I first called on Messrs. Allen & Suydam, thinking their case of more importance than any other, as I had not forgotten the old tricks of Lambert & Hall. But *Mayor* Allen (*Mayor* by order of Gen. Sickles) is not satisfied yet. He still contends that the tax is an *ex post facto* law, and employed a lawyer and tried to get an injunction from Judge Green to stop collection. At last, poor *Mayor*, failing in all his efforts, unlike Lambert & Hall, had to pay his tax. But this was not the only *Sample* of a yankee trick which I had to contend with, for Sample in reality tried his hand at the game. He was not as sharp as Messrs. Lambert & Hall, nor was his ingenuity sufficient to master his difficulties. He knew the blow was heavy, but tried to lessen its weight by not giving in the amount of his purchases in 1866. He was tapped and had to pay a double tax. He tried the game again this year but failed. His dollars had to go where they belonged, and will help to defray the expenses of the State, for which he is willing to do so little. Another trick he tried, and that was to be Sheriff; he also failed. When this *Sample* of human nature again tries to play his tricks, let him apply to those expert gentlemen, Messrs. Lambert & Hall, for a little instruction and a *Sample* of their experience.—Should they refuse him this great boon, he can, like them, change his sign to *Knavin*, and take to himself the wings of the morning and seek a habitation elsewhere, to a people that like him better than these people do.

Such are some of the trials of a Sheriff, under military and civil law. If you want responsibility and trouble be a Sheriff. If you want to learn human nature and the tricks of mean men, by all means be a Sheriff.

J. HENRY DAVIS,
Sheriff of Carteret.

BEAUFORT, N. C., Sept. 19th, 1867.

P. S.—Since the above was written, Mr. Kanabau, vulgarly called "*Dutch Henry*," has evaded the payment of his taxes, by "selling out" to the aforesaid lovely *Sample* of human nature,—thereby defrauding the county and State out of taxes to the amount of $337. J. H. D.

The Evils of Military Courts as a Substitute for the Civil Tribunals.

Memorabilia, a correspondent of the Sumter Watchman, sends that journal a letter upon the military courts which have, in several districts, been substituted for the regular civil jurisdiction of the State. He says:

We have a provost court here, and from all that we hear and see, we are forced to the conviction that its removal by the military authorities would be very welcome to our citizens. There never was a necessity for a provost court here; no lawlessness or violence has existed in the community.—Even through the whole process of registration, there has been no single case of a violation of the peace. Registration is now over; our regular civil courts are coming on, the District Court sits next month; the regular term of the Common Pleas and General Sessions, will commence in November; why then should this provost court continue? It is a hardship on our people, and perhaps the result of military investigations is as unlike to accomplish justice as any court can be. We will illustrate by two examples, one of which occurred in a neighboring district and one in this. By giving a synopsis of these cases we do not intend to charge any corruption on the military tribunals, but only to show that their bearing is entirely against the white man and in favor of the freedman, and this is not strange when we reflect that they owe their origin and existence to the presumption or supposition, that the regular civil courts do not render equal justice to the negro—a view that is only taken by those whose interest lies in the interruption of the regular order of things:

CASE FIRST.

The United States *vs.* the White Man.
First Count. "Larceny."
Second Count. "Harboring stolen Fodder."
Third Count. "Fomenting a Riot."
Facts: White man owns plantation, cultivated by freedmen, but lives himself some dozen miles off, and seldom goes on the farm, has contract which requires him to furnish all the food for the horses, and to pay for any such food supplied by the freedmen.

Fodder is stolen, suspicion lights on the freedmen on the farm. A search warrant is taken out; the freedmen resist its execution; additional force is obtained; the search is made and the fodder found on the place and in the barn. The freedmen are arrested and (4) four acknowledge their guilt, acknowledge that they took the fodder; they say, however, that they were induced to take it by the owner of the place. The authorities stipulated to let the four (4) freedmen off, provided they turn States evidence against the (one) white man.

The trial comes on; three out of the four freedmen refuse on the trial to swear that the white man knew anything about the matter. *One* (1) says he told him to take it, but *all* agree in saying he could not possibly have had any interest in the theft, as he had to pay freedmen for all the fodder furnished by them.

He proves, too, he had been on the place only three (3) times during the year, and each time with and in the presence of another white man, and that he had no opportunity to give such advice, and was never on the place after the fodder was taken, and has had no subsequent communication with the freedmen.

He proves an unexceptionable good character.
Verdict—"Guilty on each count."
Sentence—"Two years imprisonment in ——— Fort.

The case is reviewed, and the Commanding General reverses the findings on the first and third counts; but sustains the finding on the second count, to wit: "Guilty of harboring stolen fodder" (who stole it then, and what is done with the real thieves?—nothing), and continues the sentence of two years imprisonment against the *white man*.

CASE SECOND.

The United States *vs.* the Freedman—Larceny.
Facts: White man has some lumber, and hires freedman to haul and stack in his yard for him; pays freedman for his services; freedman takes some of this lumber on a certain night and carries it to his own house; the lumber is missed and the freedman is suspected; he is charged with doing it and *denies* it; search is made, and the lumber is found in his yard.

He then *confesses* having taken it; repeatedly and voluntarily confesses it; returns the lumber and asks to be let off; says he knew the owner had use for the lumber, but that he did not intend to do the owner any harm; only took a little," and that some other freedmen, without any authority from the owner, and who he knew had no right to give such permission, had once upon a time, some *three weeks before*, "given him leave to take some *rotten* lumber."

He proves an unexceptionable good character; has been appointed *town guard* by the Military Commander, and was on *duty* the night he took the lumber.

Verdict—"Not guilty, want of criminal intention."

Memorial of the Rev. Dr. Hawks.

A sermon in memory of the late Rev. Dr. Hawks was preached by the Rev. Wm. F. Morgan, rector of St. Thomas Church, in the Chapel of our Holy Saviour, in New York, on Sunday morning, the occasion being the anniversary of Dr. Hawks's funeral. The deceased was well known in Baltimore, having been a few years ago the pastor of Christ Church in this city. The New York Tribune says:

Dr. Haws was a remarkable man. Though eminently a scholar, especially in ecclesiastical history, of which he was especially fond, and though a clear and forcible writer upon miscellaneous subjects, it was as a pulpit orator and religious teacher of rare excellence that he was chiefly known to the public, and as such he was one of the most brilliant lights of the denomination to which he belonged. To him is due much of the influence which that Church now possesses. His private virtues and excellencies, which deeply endeared him to a large circle of personal friends, are best known to those friends, and need not be made the subject of public eulogy. The preacher drew a brief sketch of the more conspicuous events in the life of Dr. Hawks, and closed by commending his life as an example worthy of imitation.

Fanny Janauschek, a celebrated German tragedienne, arrived at New York, by the North German steamer, on Saturday.

Ex-King George V., of Hanover, is a spiritualist, so is his wife.

Important Order from General Canby.

Attention is called to the telegraphic notice of an order from General CANBY curtailing the authority of the Provost Courts. The powers given to them by his predecessor, especially composed as is the one in Cumberland and adjoining counties, was the most dangerous and unnecessary exercise of illegal power with which General SICKLES illustrated his short but eventful reign. Their abolition entire, or at least their members confined to the officers of the army, would be received with much pleasure, and would be of benefit to the whole community.

It seems that General CANBY will also modify the order closing bar-rooms. This is also most proper and just.

LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES FOR THE JOURNAL.

From Charleston—Important Order from General Canby.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 2—Noon.

General Canby has issued an order prohibiting the Provost Courts from exercising jurisdiction in any case involving the title of land, or in any civil case where the claim exceeds three hundred dollars. He has also signified his intention to modify General Sickles' order closing bar-rooms throughout the Second District.

European News by Steamer.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2—Noon.

The steamship Scotia, with European dates to the 22d ult., has arrived here.

The London Times says that the death of Sir Frederick Bruce is a peculiar misfortune, pending the present intricate and delicate negotiations with the Government. He was not always disposed to approach Great Britain in a spirit of generosity and forbearance. The position is most onerous and each occupant finds his labors more exacting than his predecessors.

Hon. Jonathan Sturges, A. T. Stewart, Judge Hilton and Bishop Baily arrived here by the Scotia.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 2—P. M.

Gen. Mower telegraphs Gen. Grant that the election passed off quietly throughout Louisiana. No work from 9 to 4 o'clock.

The Internal Revenue to-day was one million seven hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

The Crow Indians refuse to meet the Commissioners at Laramie in November.

One thousand pounds of bullion was recently shipped from Gold Hill, Nevada.

The Merchants Union Express safe at Brownsville, Nebraska, was plundered of fifteen thousand dollars.

The Massachusetts Democrats have nominated John Quincy Adams for Governor, and George M. Stearnes for Lieutenant Governor. Two hundred and nineteen towns were represented by nine hundred and sixty-three delegates, and unusual enthusiasm prevailed.

The branch mint of Charlotte, N. C., will soon be put in full operation for assaying purposes only. Mr. Jones, the assayer, now here, represents that operations recommenced in mines neglected during the war, and that receipts are on the increase, not only from localities in North Carolina, but from contiguous States.

The Secretary of State has letters reporting the discovery of pure Anthracite Coal in Russian America.

From Richmond—Congressman Shanks, of Indiana, Delivers an Address to the Blacks—Hon. Alex. Rives and a Colored man Nominated for the Convention.

RICHMOND, Oct. 2—P. M.

Congressman Shanks, of Indiana, addressed the blacks this evening. It is said he spoke as one of the party who had power, when he said the Southern States would have been in the Union long ago if they had given the blacks their rights, and never would get in until they did. President Johnson, if guilty, would be impeached, and even with the aid of the Maryland rebel militia which was arming, would be powerless to do anything. The men of the North are ready at the tap of the drum, to quell him and his militia. He predicted 30,000 majority in Ohio for the Republicans.

Hon. Alex. Rives, and a colored man were nominated by the Republicans of Albemarle, for the Convention, yesterday. Last night they were burnt in effigy by the opposition.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Oct. 2—P. M.

The interments of yellow fever up to six o'clock this morning were 54.

In the case of the old and new School boards, Judge Duplantier decided that in the new board, when appointed, no vacancy existed, and the resolutions of the council repealing all ordinances of Public Schools, were null, because they conflicted with an act of the Legislature, and were in violation of the charter, because they were passed by both boards on the same day. The Judge decrees that the new board is not qualified, and are forbidden to perform the duties of School directors of Public Schools in New Orleans. No appeal will be taken.

Markets.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3—Noon.

Stocks dull. Government Securities quiet and weak. Money active at 7 ₱ cent. Gold very strong—144¼ bid; 145 asked. Five-twenties of '62, coupons, 112¾. Virginia Sixes—new issue, 46.

Flour 10@20 cents better. Wheat 5@6 cents better. Corn a shade firmer. Rye tending upward. Oats 1@2 cents better. Mess Pork $23 30. Lard 14@15 cents. Whiskey quiet. Cotton quiet at 22 cents. Spirits Turpentine 58@58½ cents ₱ gallon. Rosin—strained $3 84 ₱ bbl.

[Gold has advanced to 145, owing to European news having been received by private parties of a decline in American securities in London, and that trouble in Europe appears to be imminent.]

Home.

Where the head was first cradled, and the tender arms first stretched towards mother; where the ball was bounced and the 'swing' made; the old well, with the 'iron-bound' bucket; the old kitchen covered with the hop vine, and the colored 'mammy' who nursed and helped to raise us—where are they all? Gone!—the soul loves to sit down 'mong the dead ashes of the Past, and live over again the happy days of its childhood.

DIED.

SAMUEL HAIRSTON, eldest son of Peter W. Hairston, of Baltimore, (lately of North Carolina,) died of an attack of typhoid fever on the 5th ult., at the residence of T. H. Hairston, Esq., in Henry county, Virginia. He was born on the 16th of September, 1850, and would have been seventeen years of age in a few days.

In New Orleans, on the 17th inst., Miss CHARLOTTE MUNRO, aged 27 years, a native of Cumberland country, N. C.

On the 1st inst., at New Inlet, on board Br. brig Wm. Cundall, (of Ayr, Scotland,) Capt. WM. STEWART.

At Little River, S. C., Sept. 22, 1867, Capt. W. L. LITCHFIELD, aged 58 years.

A CARD.

THE Subscriber designs returning to this city, and occupy the corner office over McRary & Co., Princess Street, for the present. He will attend to collections here and contiguous counties;—State Administration, Guardian and other accounts, as Commissioner or Referee; do Commission business in a small way. He is also Commissioner of North Carolina, for Florida.

P. MURPHY,
Wilmington, N. C.
oct. 1 2—d&wtf

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

BEESWAX, ₱ lb	34 @	35	
BEEF CATTLE, ₱ 100 lbs.	6 00 @	9 00	
BRICKS, ₱ M.....	10 00 @	15 00	
BARRELS, Sp'ts T., cash			
2nd hand	2 75 @	3 25	
New.....	3 50 @	4 00	
CANDLES, ₱ lb.,			
Tallow.....	18 @	20	
Adamantine	20 @	23	
Sperm.....	50 @	55	
COFFEE, ₱ lb.,			
Java.....	38 @	40	
Laguayra	28 @	30	
Rio.....	22 @	24	
St. Domingo	21 @	23	
COTTON, ₱ lb.,			
Ord. to Mid'g	15 @	17½	
Strict Mid'g	00 @	18	
COTTON BAGGING,			
Gunny, ₱ yd	28 @	30	
Dundee.....	27 @	30	
Rope, ₱ lb	11 @	12	
CORN MEAL, ₱ bushel	1 50 @	1 55	
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, ₱ yard	14½ @	16	
Yarn, ₱ 5 lb	1 90 @	2 00	
FEATHERS, ₱ lb.	70 @	80	
FISH, ₱ bbl.,			
Mackerel,			
No. 1	20 00 @	21 00	
No. 2	19 00 @	20 00	
No. 3	15 00 @	16 00	
Mullets	7 00 @	10 00	
Herring,			
East	5 00 @	7 00	
N.C.roe	10 50 @	12 00	
do cut	7 50 @	8 00	
do gross	6 50 @	7 00	
Dry Cod, ₱ lb	9 @	10	
FLOUR, ₱ bbl., Northern			
Family	12 50 @	15 00	
Superfine	9 50 @	10 00	
Fine	8 50 @	9 00	
NORTH CAROLINA,			
Family	11 50 @	12 00	
Superfine	11 00 @	11 50	
GLUE, ₱ lb	20 @	25	
GUNNY BAGS	35 @	45	
GUANO, Peruvian,			
Per ton	00 00 @	90 00	
GRAIN, ₱ bushel,			
Corn	1 30 @	1 25	
Oats	00 @	90	
Peas, Cow	1 75 @	2 00	
Rice, rough	2 25 @	2 50	
Carolina	12½ @	13	
East India	11 @	12	
HIDES, ₱ lb.,			
Green	5½ @	6	
Dry	15 @	17	
HAY, ₱ 100 lbs.,			
Eastern	1 30 @	1 40	
Northern	80 @	90	
IRON, ₱ lb.,			
English, ass'd	8 @	10	
American, ref.	0 @	10	
American, sheer	9 @	10	
Swede	10 @	12	
Hoop, ₱ ton	150 00 @	155 00	
LIQUORS, ₱ gal., (dom.)			
Whiskey, Bourbon	2 00 @	4 00	
N. E. Rum	3 00 @	4 00	
Gin	4 00 @	7 00	
Brandy	4 00 @	9 00	
LUMBER, (River, Fl'r Bds	15 00 @	18 00	
Wide do	10 00 @	12 00	
Scantling	8 00 @	10 00	
LIME, ₱ bbl.	0 00 @	0 00	
From store	1 80 @	2 00	
MOLASSES, ₱ gallon,			
Cuba, hhds	47½ @	52½	
do bbls	00 @	55	
Sugar house	45 @	47½	
do bbls	47½ @	50	
Syrup, bbls	60 @	1 00	
NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine ₱ 280 lbs			
Virgin	0 00 @	4 00	
Yellow dip	0 00 @	4 00	
Hard	0 00 @	2 60	
Tar, ₱ bbl.	0 00 @	2 65	
Tar, in ordn	0 00 @	3 00	
Pitch, City	3 50 @	3 75	
Rosin, pale	4 50 @	5 00	
do No. 1	3 50 @	4 25	
do No. 2	3 30 @	3 37½	
do No. 3	3 20 @	3 50	
Spirits Turpentine, ₱ gal	@53	53½	
NAILS, ₱ lb.,			
Cut	6 50 @	7 00	
OILS, ₱ gallon,			
Sperm	0 00 @	3 00	
Linseed	1 75 @	1 90	
Machinery	2 00 @	2 50	
Kerosene	50 @	55	
PEA NUTS,	0 00 @	0 00	
POTATOES, Sweet, bush	1 25 @	1 30	
Irish, ₱ bbl	4 00 @	4 25	
PROVISIONS, ₱ lb.,			
N. C. Bacon Hams	21 @	22	
Middlings	00 @	19	
Shoulders	17 @	18	
Hog round	00 @	19	
Western Bacon Hams	21 @	22	
Middlings	18½ @	19½	
Shoulders	15½ @	16½	
Lard, N. C.	18 @	19	
do North'n	14½ @	17	
Butter, N. C.	33 @	35	
do North'n	35 @	38	
Cheese	17 @	20	
PORK, Northern, ₱ bbl.,			
City Mess	26 00 @	27 50	
Thin "	00 00 @	26 50	
Prime	24 00 @	25 00	
Rump	00 00 @	00 00	
SALT, Alum, bush	0 60 @	62½	
Liverpool, sack, ground, cargo	0 00 @	0 00	
from store	2 25 @	2 35	
American	2 15 @	2 20	
SUGAR, ₱ lb., Cuba	12½ @	13	
Porto Rico	14 @	15	
C	15½ @	16	
B	16½ @	17	
A	00 @	17½	
Crushed	00 @	18½	
SOAP, ₱ lb. Northern,	9 @	13	
Wilmington, Ext. Family	10½ @	11	
Family	10 @	10	
Chemical	9½ @	10	
Pale	7½ @	8	
SHINGLES, ₱ M., Contract	5 00 @	7 00	
Common	3 50 @	5 00	
STAVES, ₱ M., W. O. bbl	20 00 @	30 00	
R. O. hhd	30 00 @	40 00	
TIMBER, ₱ M., Shipping	00 00 @	13 00	
Mill, prime	10 00 @	11 00	
Mill Fair	8 50 @	9 00	
Mill, inferior to ord	6 00 @	7 00	
TALLOW, lb	10 @	11	

REVIEW
OF THE
WILMINGTON MARKETS
FOR THE
WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, October 3, 1867.

TURPENTINE.—On Friday last the market op

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1867.

"We Have No Gag."

"FELLOW-CITIZENS: After all you have heard to-day I had supposed you would want nothing more. The programme opened and concluded with prayer. Those who have waited must come in at the close; but my friends, we still have a place in the hearts of the people. When you come to Pennsylvania we will let everybody speak, we want to hear. Thanks to Almighty God for his preservation and care of the country, we have no gag. We have no programmes for this purpose. We have no gag on our programmes."

Governor Geary at Antietam.

"We have no gag"? If there has been one characteristic of Radical legislation more prominent than all others, it is the gag it has placed upon the Southern people since the war. Fettered by oaths, burdened by taxes, shackled by bureaux, muzzled by the seizure of political rights and trammeled by threats of the confiscation of those of property, their most sacred laws abrogated, the court martial substituted for the trial by jury, their governments converted into military despotisms, presents to the world at once the most wicked and the most powerful gag ever placed upon a free people.

Upon the defeat of the Confederate cause and the surrender of its forces, so suddenly and peacefully were armed soldiers converted into industrious citizens it seemed as if

"Each warrior vanish'd where he stood,"

and conscious of their own integrity in subscribing to the oath of allegiance, they suspected not the duplicity of the government. In repealing and annuling their ordinances of secession, in repudiating their debts, in freeing the slave and conferring upon him civil rights ample for his protection, as considerations precedent to the restoration of the Union, they knew not that these concessions merely encouraged the forging of yet stronger chains and the application of more stringent gags. And there can be no stronger evidence of the utter wreck of the political rights of the Southern people under the influence of the Government gag, than is shown in the character and calibre of the leaders who now aspire to fill the places of honor and trust in our midst. "We have no gag," indeed!

"We have no programmes for this purpose"? Immediately after the cessation of hostilities the South, her citizens impoverished, her lands laid waste, her cities sacked or destroyed, her homesteads in ashes, without money and without friends, with a giant's strength rose up from the ruins and consecrated herself to the labor of rebuilding her lost fortunes. In the face of defeat, regardless of sectional hate and partizan legislation, our people devoted themselves to the work before them with a zeal no less commendable than wonderful. Cramped for the want of means, adverse legislation and threats of confiscation locked the treasury of the world from our reach. In need of population to cultivate the untilled soil, the uncertainty of titles and of laws have made the teeming millions of the Old World shun our shores.

The same causes have cast their darkening shadows over most of the enterprizes in the South in which our own people have been bold enough to engage. Under the malignant influences of the gloomy aspect of affairs, the feverish condition of all political questions, the threats of confiscation even in our own State, the prospect of continued and increased disfranchisement, the dangers of national trouble and financial ruin—the gags in the Radical programme—many of the most promising efforts of Southern industry and enterprize have perished or are eking out a profitless existence, while their paralyzing arms are stretching northward and westward, entailing uneasiness and loss in many departments of business. But few in this section have the strength or courage to battle against the malignity of party gags, and the South, with its vast resources undeveloped, its rich soil uncultivated, its intelligence and refinement debased, and its ignorance and grossness exalted, is left to the tender mercies of improvident negroes and reckless adventurers. "We have no programmes for this purpose," indeed!! "We have no gags on our programmes"? The South, struggling manfully in her adversity, her system of labor changed and demoralized, the lightnings bearing over the wires, the threats of "mild confiscation" from the seat of government, the country flooded with Radical preachers and speakers, more destructive to her prosperity than would be the locusts of Egypt, her starving poor exciting the sympathy and charity of the whole civilized world, will pay into the Federal Treasury by means of the Congressional tax-gag, through Northern tax-gatherers, in order to protect Northern bondholders and Northern manufacturers, *twenty-five millions of dollars* upon the article of cotton alone, wrung from her impoverished whites and penniless blacks. With no representation, without a voice in the government, with terms of re-union offered destructive to our interests and degrading to our honor, and with no choice but at the expense of our property, it may be of our lives, our fates in the hands of those who have no interest in our section, and our very servants and laborers weaned in sympathy and feeling from us, our protest is as unavailing as our condition is unenviable. "We have no gag on our programmes," indeed!!!

A Retrospect.

It is well, occasionally, in the rapid "progress" party leaders are making in the work of reconstruction, to take a retrospect of the causes and purposes of the war through which we have just passed. While many Conservatives and Democrats of the North, before the resort to arms took place, thought actual hostilities might be avoided, they yet avowed themselves ready to peril everything to the support of the government in putting down the "rebellion" and saving the Union from destruction. Distrustful of the Republican party, which had the President and an overwhelming majority in Congress, that the war was to be waged for these two purposes only, they demanded assurances from the Executive and Legislative departments before they threw their whole energies into the contest.

Up to the first battle of Manassas, the Republicans refused or failed to give this assurance. The crushing defeat of the Federal army at that time, and the want of enthusiasm in the recruiting service, involving the government in imminent danger, the majority listened to the demands of the minority, and Congress avowed to the country and to the civilized world the object of the war to be to suppress the "rebellion and restore the Union," and when these objects were accomplished, to use the language of the resolutions adopted by that body, "the war ought to cease, and the *rights* and the *dignity* of the States should remain *unimpaired*.

After this declaration, so plain, so distinct and fully in keeping with the demand of the people, the war was waged with spirit to final success.

The same pledges and spirit marked much of the debates and action of Congress during the progress of the war. In the first year of the war, during the pendency of the Army bill in the Senate, Mr. POWELL moved to amend it so as to provide that "no part of the army or navy should be employed in subjugating or holding as a conquered province any sovereign State, now or lately one of the United States;" which was adopted. And Senator SHERMAN, then, as now, one of the leaders of the party, in order to satisfy the Conservative members upon this point, spoke as follows:

"I said distinctly that it was not the purpose of this war to subjugate *a State*, a *political community*; but I will go as far as he (Mr. Browning of Illinois) or any other living man to uphold the government against all rebellious *citizens*, whether there be one or many of them in a State. If nine-tenths of the people of any State rebel against the authority of this government, the physical power of this government should be brought to reduce those *citizens* to subjection: THE STATE SURVIVES."

How wantonly and maliciously has this pledge been violated. The distinguished Senator himself, with the entire strength of his party, has voted, solemnly and deliberately, to destroy the State governments in ten of the States, four of them of the original thirteen. But when men confessedly act *outside* of the Constitution, it is not to be wondered that they forget the solemn pledges given in the heat of a great revolution.

In a subsequent debate upon Senator (now President) JOHNSON'S resolution to "preserve the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired," Senator TRUMBULL said:

"Sir: It has never been proposed, so far as I know, on the part of the Union people of the United States to subjugate STATES, or coerce STATES. It is proposed, however, to subjugate *citizens*, who are standing out in defiance of the laws of the Union, and to coerce *them* into obedience to the laws of the Union. I dislike that word in this connection. In its broadest sense I am opposed to it."

Senator JOHNSON said "the resolution simply states that we are not waging a war for the *subjugation of States*. If the Constitution is maintained and the laws carried out, the States will take their places and all rebel citizens must submit. That is the whole of it." And to-day President JOHNSON is true to the policy then enunciated—proclaimed before his nomination for the Vice-Presidency. And because he is endeavoring to carry out the pledges given by himself and his party during the war, he has been abused, villified and threatened with impeachment by the very men who joined him in these solemn declarations of principles. Faithful among the faithless, we hope he will be spared to see his course endorsed by the people of the country.

In this debate Senator FESSENDEN was not only opposed to subjugating a State, but he did not like to apply the word even to the citizen. He said:

"I do not want to carry on this war for the purpose of *subjugating* the people of any State *in any shape or form;* and it is a false idea, gotten up by bad men for bad purposes, that it ever has been the purpose of any portion of the people of this country. I am willing, therefore, to meet them face to face, and I say I never had that purpose, and have it not now. But we say—notwithstanding we have not that purpose, and distinctly avow it, we have a purpose and that is, to defend the Constitution and the laws of the country, and put down this revolt at whatever hazard."

In the course of the same debate, Senator SHERMAN spoke as follows:

"All this clap-trap about *subjugation*, it seems to me, ought to be dismissed from the Senate.—These *men* must be subjugated to obedience to the Constitution; and when that is accomplished, then this resolution declares our purpose to be to *give them all the rights conferred by the Constitution.*"

It is a little singular that these declarations of principles by the leading Republicans of the Senate are the very ones upon which the Conservatives and Democrats are now desirous of settling present troubles. The solemn pledges of these men have been shamelessly broken, and the war is continued long after the shock of arms has ceased; State governments are upturned and the destinies of ten of them are placed in the hands of ignorant negroes in order to keep power in the possession of their party. These were the promises and principles upon which the war was fought and victory won, and the people of the conquering section seem at last determined to fulfill the compact. Some of them have already so declared, and in a short time we hope to have the demand repeated in the great Central States of the Union.

Jefferson Davis.

Anything relating to this distinguished gentleman is always interesting and eagerly read by our people. We give below an extract from a letter written to the Episcopal Methodist by the Rev. S. M. Frost, who has recently visited the ex-Chieftain, in Montreal, Canada:

"LAST Saturday evening, August 31st, 1867, in company with a friend, we went to pay our sincere respects to the ex-President of the late Confederacy. He and his family are residing here at present; and we found by good fortune the name of the street and the number. We had no difficulty in reaching the desired point; and that, too, without having to explain to any one the object of our visit. Mr. Davis is staying at the house of a friend, who lives in a very pleasant part of the city. The dwelling is a three story rock edifice, and presented a comfortable though not very imposing appearance. The distinguished chief received us with great kindness. We were glad to see him looking so well. He is quite thin in flesh but does not look pale and emaciated, as we expected from what we had seen in the papers.—There is a good, healthy hue upon his care-worn cheek, and his eyes still sparkle with life and vigor. The pure air and delightful scenery of this romantic region have doubtless had a very beneficial effect upon both body and mind. From present appearances we think it not improbable that he may outlive many of his calumniators; and we trust that he may yet live long, and die in peace, surrounded by those who know how to appreciate noble qualities.

"We do not deem it proper to detail the conversation which passed; not because there was anything contraband or disloyal uttered—for nothing of the kind escaped his lips; but because the interview was one of a friendly character, and sought on our part as an expression of friendly regard and sympathy for him. Suffice it to say, that he inquired how we were getting along in North Carolina, and manifested a good deal of interest in our welfare as a State. He also asked after several of his own personal friends and acquaintances there, who had done good service in the late struggle. He expressed great pleasure on learning that the good old State was weathering the storm so well, and paid a high compliment to Gen. Canby, our new military commandant of District No. 2.

"He also gave us a very interesting account of politics in Canada, tracing back the different parties to their origin. In all this he showed how well he understood the history of each party; and we doubt whether there is a man in Canada who comprehends more accurately the political situation of affairs here. Nature made him a statesman. His sketch of the Catholic Church was also very instructive. After giving us much valuable information in regard to the past history and present position of the Catholics in these Provinces he then called our attention to some excellent paintings in one of their churches.—We visited this church after we left him, and found that he was not only a great statesman and military chief, but that he also possessed a correct and refined taste, and was a good judge in matters pertaining to the Fine Arts. We passed something over a half hour in his company, and we have seldom spent that much time more pleasantly or profitably in the society of any one. When we rose to leave, he expressed great kindness and thanked us for our visit. We assured him that he still had many warm friends in North Carolina, and especially in Goldsboro' which was called the "hot bed of secession" in the late war. On leaving the door, we could hardly repress a tear of sympathy for one in whose destiny the world will ever feel a deep and painful interest."

The Vital Principle of Nations.

It will be remembered by our readers that at the Commencement of the University of Georgia, at Athens in that State, a speech delivered by one of the Juniors elicited such marked applause from Hon. B. H. HILL, and other prominent gentlemen, and was regarded so seditious and revolutionary that General POPE took military possession of the buildings of the University for some days, and, finally ordered that the appropriation of eight thousand dollars, made by the State to this University should not be paid.

The Augusta *Constitutionalist* obtained a copy of the speech, but at the subsequent request of the orator, did not publish it. The New York *Freeman's Journal and Catholic Register* obtained a copy and published it. This speech is published to-day upon our first page. Our readers will there find the sentiment and principle which aroused the loyal indignation of General POPE.—When it becomes seditious to draw lessons from history and apply them to present troubles and dangers, liberty indeed has bid farewell to this country. The importance attached to the address by General POPE will cause it to be generally read.

Order in Regard to Taxes.

We are placed under obligations to Col. FRANK, Post Commandant, for a copy of the following order from District Headquarters:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,
CHARLESTON, S. C., September 21, 1867.
GENERAL ORDERS, }
NO. 92. }

1. Numerous and well-founded representations having been made that illegal and oppressive taxes have been imposed in different sections of the States of North and South Carolina; it is ordered that the collection of taxes be suspended in the following cases:

First. Whenever any tax is, or shall be, imposed—otherwise than under the authority of the Government of the United States—which, by the terms of the Act imposing the same, or by the action of the public authorities thereunder, shall apply to any property or right parted with, or any transaction made and completed, prior to the adoption of the Act authorizing the same.

Second. Whenever the power of Congress to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, is impugned by the imposition of taxes discriminating in commercial transactions, in favor of resident citizens, and against the citizens of foreign nations or of other States of the United States.

Third. Whenever any tax is or shall hereafter be imposed, for the purpose of discharging any obligation contracted in aid and furtherance of the rebel ion against the government and authority of the United States, or to re-imburse the public treasury, or any local body, or public officer, or other person, for any expenditure on account of any such obligation or pretended obligation.

II. Commanding Officers of Posts are authorized to suspend the collection of any tax embraced in paragraph I, reporting their action, and the grounds, and all proofs relating thereto, to these Headquarters.

By Command of Brevet Major General ED. R. S. CANBY:

LOUIS V. CAZIARC,
Aide-de-Camp,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Genl.

Tax on Purchases and Sales.

We publish the following letter from the Public Treasurer to the Sheriff of Cumberland, by request, explaining an important clause of the Revenue Act. The explanation will be found to be plain, and we think in accordance with the law:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, Sept. 25, 1867.

R. W. Hardie, Esq., Sheriff, Fayetteville:

DEAR SIR: You ask what is the tax on sales, by Commission Merchants, of flour, cotton, &c., consigned to them by citizens of this or adjoining States. I answer, that the tax is 1-20 of 1 per cent. You will find this in the 3d paragraph of section 5, schedule A, clause 3d. The tax on sales by Commission Merchants, when not the growth or manufacture of this or adjoining States, is 1-5 of 1 per cent.

The same rule applies to purchases as to sales.

Truly, KEMP P. BATTLE,
Public Treasurer.

For the Journal.

Meeting in Robeson.

At a meeting of the citizens of Robeson county, held in the town of Lumberton, on Monday, 23d September, Rev. Elias Davis was called to the Chair and James C. McKellar, Esq., appointed Secretary.

WHEREAS, A call for a Union Convention, to be held in Raleigh on the 16th of October, requesting delegates to be present from the different counties, the said meeting proceeded to appoint delegates to said Convention, to wit: Col. M. McRae, T. A. Norment and N. A. McLean, Esq.

Resolved, That the candidates nominated to the Constitutional Convention, Rev. W. S. Chaffin and Col. John Leach, were ratified and confirmed unanimously, and the candidates requested to canvass the county.

The meeting was then addressed by T. A. Norment and Col. M. McRae, in a forcible and earnest manner, appealing to the people to stand firm in favor of the Constitution and the Union. After which the thanks of the meeting were returned to the Chairman and Secretary.

ELIAS DAVIS, Chairman.
JAS. C. MCKELLAR, Secretary.

On motion, the Wilmington Journal and Raleigh Sentinel were requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

Brownlow is being put forward as the appropriate successor of Thad. Stevens, as leader of confiscation and profanity in the House.

The sum of $578,522 is required this year to light the street lamps in Philadelphia.

Five deaths from cholera were reported in Omaha, Nebraska, on Monday.

The Cincinnati chamber of commerce has given $500 to the sick of New Orleans.

Beef in the interior of Texas is three and-a-half cents per pound.

Bricklayers get seven dollars a day in Weston, Missouri.

Snow has fallen in the western part of Massachusetts.

There are one thousand four hundred workmen employed in the Kittery (Maine) navy-yard.

The thermometer indicated 97 degrees in the shade at Chicago last week.

From the New York Herald.

The Republican Party and the Approaching State Election.

The republicans of this Commonwealth meet in State Convention in Syracuse to-morrow for the purpose of nominating a State ticket and a platform. From the manifest design of the party leaders in the Constitutional Convention to put off the test question of negro suffrage until next spring, we guess the Syracuse assemblage will also postpone this issue to a more convenient season. That the party leaders and managers throughout the country are alarmed in reference to the approaching elections in Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York, cannot be doubted. Their apprehensions are betrayed in their explanations of the late results in California and Maine, and in their appeals to each other and their followers everywhere to cast aside all personal disputes, and all side issues, in order to present a solid and unbroken front against the advancing columns of the enemy. The Times of this city, which, since its daring adventure into the Philadelphia Johnson Convention, has been on the back track to the radical camp, assures its readers that the late elections furnish no evidence of a political reaction; that no signs of such a thing can be found anywhere; that the republican lines remain intact and unshaken: but still it appears there is danger from extraneous issues, and that the republicans must not suppose that the power which they hold can be prolonged without an effort.

Now, we hold the ground that the election of this year, beginning with that of Connecticut, indicate that the tide is on the turn, that in last year's elections the republican party reached their topmost water mark, and that in abandoning the sound and popular platforms upon which those elections were carried they are all adrift.—If they find their new ultimatum of universal negro suffrage uphill work, even in Ohio, and if they find it convenient to evade this question for the present in New York, it is because they are losing the public confidence in their late departures from the line of policy laid before the pleople, and approved by the people, from Maine to California, in last year's elections, and with an emphasis unparalleled in our political contests. As, however, poor Pierce and the democratic party were carried away to destruction by their vanity and folly in consequence of their triumph of 1852, so the republicans appear to have concluded from their successes of 1866 that their power had become too great to be disputed and that they could do anything that pleased them.

A few little skirmishes have served not only to remove this vain conceit, but to satisfy the party leaders that as matters now stand before the people there is no reliance to be placed in last year's republican majorities of fifteen, twenty, thirty, forty and fifty thousand, since, by default if you please, a California majority of twenty thousand has been frittered away, and a majority in Maine has been reduced from twenty-seven thousand to eleven thousand, on a large total vote, in a single year. We hold that such results on both sides of the Continent at the same time indicate the existence of some general and pervading cause of republican apathy and demoralization, and a general reaction in the drift of public opinion which foreshadows the near approach of a great political revolution.

Personal quarrels and jealousies, restrictive liquor laws and Sunday prohibitions of cider and lager beer, will not serve as explanations of these late republican losses; for it is apparent that the same apathy prevails in the party ranks in Pennsylvania and everywhere else that has been developed from Connecticut to Maryland. The true explanation lies in the departure of Congress from the platform of Southern reconstruction submitted to and approved by the Northern States, and in the substitution of the extreme radical programme of universal negro suffrage and negro supremacy in the South. Hence the radical hue and cry of impeachment against Andrew Johnson meets with no encouraging responses from the rank and file of the republican party; and hence the radical design of worrying General Grant out of Johnson's Cabinet has signally failed.—Southern reconstruction, it is seen, under the present laws of Congress, is sure to place the control of ten or eleven of the Southern States in the hands of the ignorant and credulous blacks who but yesterday were released from the darkness and degradation of Southern slavery. Naturally enough, thinking men, in looking to the probable consequences of this startling revision of our political system, recoil from the threatened danger. Herein, we contend, lies the secret of this reaction against the party in power; and from Pennsylvania and Ohio we expect in October some evidence upon the subject which will satisfy Congress itself that, broad as are the requirements of the revolution connected with the abolition of slavery, it has still its metes and boundaries, beyond which it is dangerous to go.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Approaching Pan-Anglican Synod in England—Who will Attend It—Rank and Authority of the Members—Subjects to be Discussed, &c., &c.

The Synod was called in February last by the Archbishop of Canterberry, sending a brotherly letter to each of his Episcopal compeers. He, having before consented among others with Bishop Whitehouse, to whom is assigned the honor of preaching the opening charge when the Synod assembles on Tuesday next, the 24th instant, at Lambreth Palace, London. The idea of the assembly originated with the Bishop of Montreal. The composition of the House will be as follows:

Bishops from England (including two Archbishops)	28
Ireland (including two Archbishops)	12
Scotland	8
The Colonies, (India, South Sea, &c.,)	15
America	45
Retired Bishops (invalided, &c.,)	6
Total	150

The President will be the "Rt. Hon. and Most Reverend Charles Thomas Longley, D.D., Lord Archbishop, Primate of all England and Metropolitan." He is the "first subject" of the realm, taking rank next the Queen; while the Archbishop of York ranks all Dukes, except those of the royal blood. The venerable and distinguished Senior Bishop of the American Church, the Right Reverend John Henry Hopkins, D.D., as *de facto* Metropolitan, will be assigned a high place, probably at the right hand of the Archbishop of Canterberry. None could grace the position better. His white hair and hale appearance forming a most revered aspect, and reminding one of pictures of St. John, the aged. He, with Bishop Potter, of New York, Odenheimer, of New Jersey, and fourteen other American Bishops had, at last advices, alteady arrived in London.—They will be shown every possible attention, and invited to preach in the Cathedrals, where their fresh American oratory will no doubt be appreciated. From North and from South, from East and from West, the prelates of the Anglican communion are gathered together—from the chilly hills of Scotland to the semi-tropic wilds of the Cape of Good Hope, from Canada, China, Van Diemean's Land, Jerusalem, Australia, the Mediterranean—from all the world this great Missionary Church will be represented by its spiritual fathers in God, chief pastors of distant churches. They will meet as peers in accordance with that saying of St. Cyprian: "After His resurrection Christ gave to all apostles *equal* power" (De Unitate.) And again, of St. Jerome: "*All Bishops are equal.* The Bishop of Rome equal to the Bishop of Rhegium; the Bishop of Constantinople equal to the Bishop of Eugubium;" (cited in Burgh, Antiq., p. 108.) And among the Bishops united will be the indomitable Pattison, who is Bishop of Milanesia, with a jurisdiction over the "Islands of the South Pacific Ocean," whose residence is a schooner, in which native candidates for the priesthood are being trained in every tongue, and whose life and hardships would make a knightly romance. And the Right Reverend Samuel Edjai Crowther, D.D., a sooty negro, and first Bishop of "Niger Region of Central Africa."

It is impossible to foresee, though doubtless the relation of the Anglican to the other branches of the Church, particularly, the Greek and Swedish, will no doubt receive especial attention. Ritual (which is in reality an indifferent matter,) the colonial churches, church and State, and Dr. Colenso may or may not be acted upon. In conclusion an encyclical will no doubt be issued to the world and the importance of the Synod to the progress of religion is as yet a secret in the mind of omnescient Providence.

Large Cotton Picking.

There was a match race on Wednesday last, between four hands each of Messrs. Hugh M. and Hugh W. Caffey, father and son, of this county, resulting in favor of the hands of the latter. The following is the summary of the day's picking:

HANDS OF HUGH W. CAFFEY.

Wright	494
Henry	463
Mary	433
Harriet	372
Total	1,762

HANDS OF HUGH M. CAFFEY.

Peter, jr	439
Edward	431
Zack	4 2
Peter, sr	385
Total	1,667

This is very remarkable picking—beating anything of the kind we remember in slave times. We understand there was a wager up, which accounts perhaps for the extraordinary weights. The negroes—especially the winners—have reason to feel very proud of their day's work. The picking was done under the direct supervision of the young Caffeys, and all the work was done in daylight, which insures the correctness of the result.

Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser.*

The Rev. Mr. Brodie, colored, in his opening prayer before the late Radical Convention in Raleigh, introduced the Lord to Andrew Johnson and Secretary Seward, in the following language:

"We pray thee to remember the President of the United States—have mercy upon him. We know that many are of opinion that he has proved recreant to the trust that has been imposed upon him as Chief Magistrate of the United States. We pray thee, O God, to forgive this, if he should repent, and grant that he may do so and redeem himself by showing to this nation and this people that he loves the Government; that he would do all in his power to restore the country to prosperity and happiness. Grant, too, O God, that the blessings of liberty and peace may spread themselves over this great continent. Have mercy upon Secretary Seward, who stands by the side of the President, whose influence is powerful, and by whom the President of the United States is more or less controlled. O God, have mercy on such a man—so powerful and so able, and yet not the best for the people of the country—purify his sentiments, sanctify his designs, and grant his influence may be thrown into the scale for the good of the country."

The Mill-Stone upon Our Necks.

It has been shown from substantial documents, that the debt of the United States will go on increasing, during the current year, at the rate of upwards of one million dollars a week. *Will it ever be paid?* Will not its magnitude be such as to render the liquidation of it impracticable? Will the people bear the *grinding oppression of a direct tax of twelve or fifteen million dollars a year, for the payment of mere interest money?* Will they bear it, after being generally convinced (as most certainly they will be at length) that the war which gave birth to this debt, and entailed such intolerable burdens upon them, originated, not in honest views for the general welfare, but from the selfish and malignant passions of certain leading characters, and of the people of a few particular States? *No, they will rise in the terribleness of their might, and shake the burdens from their backs.*

The men who feed the administration with money, will in all probability become the victims of their own cupidity; but they will not equally merit that misfortune.—Those, if such there are, who believe war to be just and necessary, and under the impression of that belief, lend their money to support it, will be entitled to some degree of commiseration if they suffer total loss. Whereas, those who are opposed in principle to the war, who think it has been wantonly waged and unnecessarily continued, and of course that it is no other than an aggregation of horrible murders;—if they, for the sake of the pieces of silver accruing from the excess of interest, if they, in their road to wealth and perdition, shall lend their money, time after time, for the support of a war which their hearts condemn, they will discover to the world a superlative degree of the most detestable moral turpitude; and to each of them it might be fitly said, as was said to the avaricious sorcerer of old, "*Thy money perish with thee.*"—*Hartford Courant, (Radical.)*

Galveston, Texas.

A Federal officer at Galveston writes as follows:

"As to this city, there is no language adequate to describe the fearful reality. September is destined to prove its extreme results. Yesterday and the day previous, each, thirty-two deaths from yellow fever, and to-day, with the wind from the south, which to the afflicted brings not healing, but *death* on its wings, a large number of the thousands who are sick must die. It is said that over five thousand persons have had the disease, and that there is *no* day now when there is not at least fifteen hundred sick. The city is really a place of sickness and death.' There is nothing more appalling than the condition of things here. The groans of the dying on the battlefield are not more agonizing than the moanings of the sick and dying here. It is simply impossible to give a correct idea, and equally impossible for the medical and charitable associations to render anything like the necessary attention to the sick and dying.

The Howard Association, the Charity hospitals, the Masons and Odd Fellows have exhausted treasure, time, and energy, and are now almost at their wits' end. Aid cannot come with requisite speed—sympathy is useless unaccompanied with material aid. Nursing and attention are far more necessary, and fraught with more beneficial results than even the physician's skill.—Remittances to the Howard Association will be received with weeping gratitude by the suffering and their friends. Something must be done immediately for relief.—Stores have been closed for weeks with none to furnish the needy. Many who *have* means have offered *all* for nursing and attention, while many who have nothing die for want of attention. A new cemetery, just opened, is already crowded; and the city of Galveston is *doomed*, with no hope for actual relief until cold weather, which, in this latitude, is in November or later.—May the kindly disposed, who have abundance, give of their means. It will be casting 'bread upon the waters,' and 'after many days' they may 'find it.'"

The Selma (Ala.) "Times" advocates the starting of co-operative stores in that State.

From the New York World.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

LIGHTENING THE SHIP.—The Republicans are acting like mariners in a heavy tempest, who pitch overboard a great part of their cargo to save the ship and crew. The first bale of freight tumbled into the sea was the liquor law in Massachusetts. All the prohibitory laws in that State have been Republican measures, advocated by Republican papers and stump-speakers, passed by Republican Legislatures, executed by Republican constables, and opposed by Democratic speeches, votes, law-suits, invective and ridicule. But the Republican State Convention, warned by the sudden fall of the barometer, have declared that the Republican party must not be considered responsible for the liquor law; trying to save their ship by heaving it over, with some dim hope that it will float of itself.

The next valuable piece of freight that is to be flung into the devouring waves, is the Constitutional Convention of this State.—The calling of the Convention was a Republican movement. No Democrat desired or favored it. But since Maine and California elections, the Convention is seen to be too heavy for the Republican ship, and although it has been decided by a caucus not to sacrifice it, it is nevertheless certain to go. The vessel careens so dangerously when this heavy incumbrance is carried to the edge of the deck, that there is nearly as much peril in casting it over as in keeping it on board; but over it will go, even if at the stern. It is a load the Republican party cannot carry in the present emergency.

Even that precious part of the cargo, negro suffrage in this State, must go where Jonah went in the voyage to Nineveh; but it is doubtful if any compassionate monster will give it a subaqueous passage and vomit it up on dry land. It may be said that negro suffrage will be necessarily lost with the failure of the Convention. But this is not so. The article containing it was long ago completed, and the Democrats will generously propose to submit it at once, as a separate amendment. In the stress of political weather, the Republicans will not dare to do this; so urgent is their necessity of lightening the ship. They will, of course, contrive all sorts of plausible excuses; but whatever may be their excuse for not submitting it, the real reason will be that they are scared by the certainty of its defeat.

The impeachment of President Johnson is another part of the Republican cargo that is destined to go overboard. Although the President has more boldly confronted and defied them since Congress adjourned than ever before, we shall hear little more about his impeachment, and that little will be fainter and fainter. The party is getting seriously alarmed, and the more discreet of its journals are warning and exhorting it against raising or reviving any issues on which the party is not a unit. All such warnings are, of course, signal-guns of distress.

NEGROES GOING TO OHIO TO VOTE.—The Memphis Avalanche has information from several responsible gentlemen who happened to be at the State line upon different days, that they found there from thirteen to fifteen cars filled with blacks who had been brought from Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina and Southern Tennessee and were going northward. A majority of them did not know where they were going to, but said the "Board was sending them some whar to vote." Some of the more intelligent ones said they were going to Ohio for that purpose. They were to go through Louisville without stopping, and all their expenses were to be paid by the Freedmen's Bureau. They were to vote as they were told and were assured that the Bureau would take care of them and see to their getting farms for doing as they were directed. This is a fair specimen of the manner in which the people's money is squandered by the reckless Radical politicians, who swarm in the South under the guise of Freedmen's Bureau agents.

THE CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE.—Several Radical journals have given currency to an erroneous report that their party will have two majority, on joint ballot, in the California Legislature. The actual situation is as follows: Twenty Senators (fourteen Republicans and six Democrats) hold over, and (twenty-seven Republicans and thirteen Democrats) have been elected, making the Senate stand, twenty-one Republicans, nineteen Democrats. To the House, the Republicans elect thirty members, and the Democrats fifty. The total on joint ballot, therefore, is—Republicans, fifty-one; Democrats, sixty-nine.

THE PRESIDENT'S CHARGE AGAINST MR. STANTON.—A dispatch to the New York World says: Congress reconvenes in little more than seven weeks; but long before that time the President will have the charge and reasons for suspending Secretary Stanton from the War Department ready for submission to the Senate, as required by the civil-tenure-of-office law. The case made out by the President is an exceedingly strong one, and the Senate will find itself enlightened in matters it little dreams of when it receives the documents in the premises.

A RADICAL SPLIT IN KANSAS.—It is claimed that the Republican party in Kansas is much split on questions of female suffrage, temperance, and the Sunlay laws. The Germans will have a Convention at Topeka on the 20th, to consider the latter question, and the State Temperance Society will meet in Leavenworth this week for the alleged purpose of looking after the Germans.

NEGRO DICTATION IN TENNESSEE.—Gov. Brownlow has issued a proclamation declaring that in all municipal elections throughout the State, the election officers must be appointed by the Registration Commissioners, and that no person will be allowed to vote who is not qualified by the franchise law. In some towns nearly all the whites are disfranchised, so that the negroes will have absolute control in the municipal affairs. The proclamation occasions much excitement and comment throughout the State.

The Democrats of Kansas have held a State Convention and unanimously passed Conservative resolutions, and organized a State central committee.

DECLINES.—Henry W. Haight, Democratic Governor elect of California positively declines being a candidate for United States Senator.

RADICAL RESPONSIBILITY.—Among the items to be charged to Radical management, says the Chicago Times, are the deaths of military men from yellow fever in the Southern States. All these men were sent there solely and purely to register negroes for the coming Presidential election. Over the graves of such men as Griffin should be inscribed: "Fell a victim to the Radical desire to elect a President in 1868."

Gen. Beauregard's Political Opinions.

General Beauregard has published a card correcting the reported private convesation imputed to him at a dinner at the New York Hotel by the New York Express, and extensively copied by the press elsewhere. The General says:

"Being still an 'outlaw' in my own native country, I do not feel called upon to publicly uphold its government, especially at this time, when the country is divided in opinion as to whether Congress or the Executive constitute 'the government.' But I am free to state that unless the conservative element of the nation soon awakens to the dangers which threaten the liberties of the country, I confidently believe that its form of government will, ere long, be changed to a military despotism, after a period of anarchy, more or less prolonged."

A Boston firm has raised $800, to be sent to the Howard Association of New Orleans.

From the Baltimore Sun.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Pardon of S. R. Mallory—Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia—General Sheridan and the President—The Case of General Fitz John Porter—General Hancock, &c.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The President has issued a pardon to Samuel R. Mallory, of Florida, late Secretary of the Navy of the Southern Confederacy. It will be recollected that Mr. Mallory was the only member of Mr. Davis' Cabinet who surrendered, and elected to throw himself upon the mercy of the United States government.

His pardon was recommended by the Governor, Lieut. Governor, State Treasurer, ten Senators and sixty-four members of the House of Representatives of the Connecticut Legislature, and by Messrs. Hotchkiss, Hubbard and Barnard, members of Congress; also by Secretary Seward, Attorney General Stanbery, Gov. Marvin and Major Gen. H. G. Wright, U. S. Army.—Gen. Wright says:

"It seems to me to be in pursuance of sound policy to reinstate in their rights of citizenship men who, like Mr. Mallory, did not favor an original secession movement, and who can be relied upon for observing the spirit of the obligations they may take upon themselves, as they will thereby be enabled to take a more efficient part in healing the dissensions which still exist, and in re-establishing those relations between the people, North and South, which are indispensable to our once more becoming an united country. If Mr. Mallory be pardoned, I should expect him to use his influence towards so desirable an end, and it is from considerations of a public nature like these, and from a strong personal interest in his welfare, arising from a friendship of more than twenty years, that I am induced to commend his application to your favorable action."

Some time ago Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, recommending the release of Mr. Mallory from confinement, used the following language: "Mr. Reagan went to see him, and stated to me that he knew Mr. Mallory was disposed to do all he could for restoration. I would be very liberal and kind to the rebels, but exacting in regard to the freedmen."

From an authoritative source it is learned that the President will shortly pardon Alexander H. Stephens, late Vice-President of the Confederacy, upon the recommendation of persons of influence and distinguished position.

General Sheridan, accompanied by Gen. Forsyth, of his staff, called upon the President to-day to pay their respects, and had a brief and pleasant interview of a few minutes.

Gen. Pope, in his letter to Gen. Grant remonstrating against reopening the case of General Fitz John Porter, says that as he is one of the principal parties concerned in the case of Gen. Porter, he claims the right to submit his views, and he proceeds in a lengthy argument to review the case, claiming that no new testimony can overcome the proof of disobedience. In the meantime General Porter has filed a paper citing cases as precedent for demanding reinstation in the service; among them are the following: George B. Crittenden, of the mounted rifles, dismissed by court-martial, sentence confirmed and executed by President Polk. President Tyler set aside the approval and Crittenden was ordered back to his regiment.

In the meantime promotions had taken place, but the officers, a captain, first and second lieutenants, and brevet second lieutenant, were deprived of their promotion, their commissions being cancelled. Crittenden returned to his regiment on his old commission, with a renomination to the Senate. Major Sweeney, of Fenian notoriety, was dismissed from and remained out of the service two years, and was then reinstated to the army by order of the President and Secretary of War.

A delegation of councilmen and other citizens of Philadelphia arrived here to-day to invite General Sheridan to visit that city. The General accepted the invitation, and promised to be in Philadelphia on Wednesday.

General Hancock authorizes a denial of the statement that he will not go to New Orleans until an abatement of the yellow fever takes place. As soon as he gets through with his private business at St. Louis he will proceed to his headquarters in Louisiana. DATA.

From the Memphis Ledger, 17th.

A Man Walks from Vera Cruz to Memphis on a Crutch.

Mr. Henry DeMather, formerly a captain in the Confederate army, under General Sterling Price, went to Mexico after the surrender of the Southern army, and being of French descent, as his name indicates, took up arms with Maximillian. While in the Confederate States army he received four gunshot wounds, but they did not injure him to any great extent. After joining the Imperial army he received two more, one of which was in the ankle joint, disabling him for life and forcing him to use a crutch. Mr. DeMather, at the time of the greatest trouble in and about Vera Cruz, decided to return to Memphis, but being without means it would have been utterly impossible for a less courageous man to have succeeded. To will and to do were the same thing with him. Taking his crutch he started on foot, and in just 145 days this energetic man, with his many battle scars, arrived in the Bluff City, having made in that time 3,190 miles, being a little over an average of twenty-two miles per day; seventy-four hours of this time he was on one of those extensive plains so numerous in Texas, without either food or water. Mr. DeMather is certainly entitled to wear the belt.

More Brownlowism.

The name of Brownlow has become synonymous with the vilest and most despicable treachery, and